Volume 159 No. 13

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

March 26 1951

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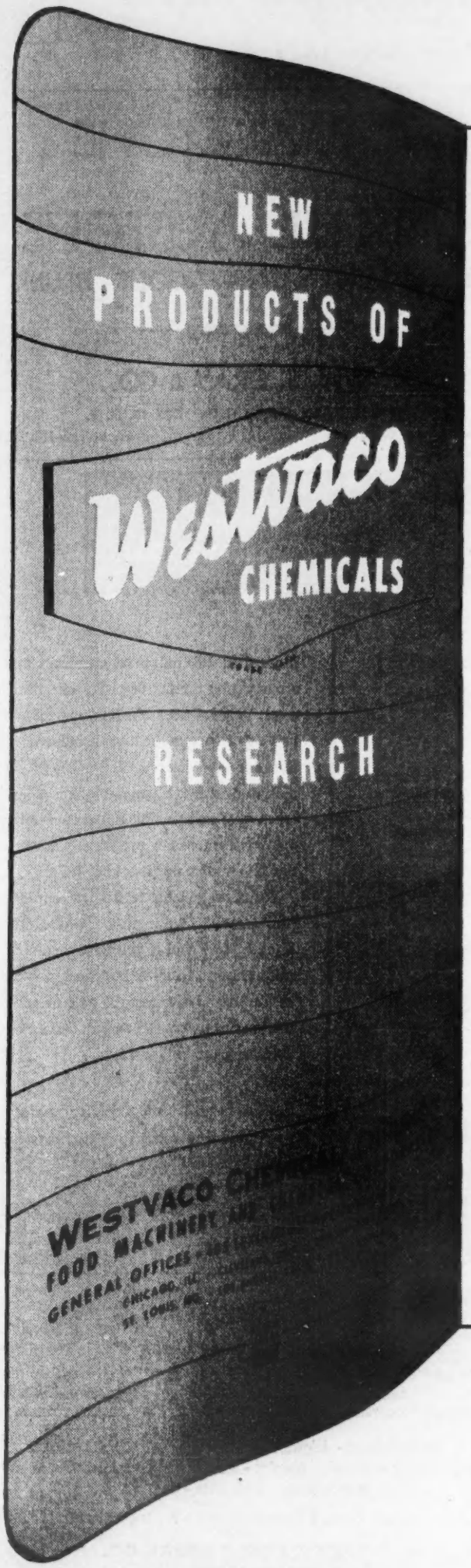
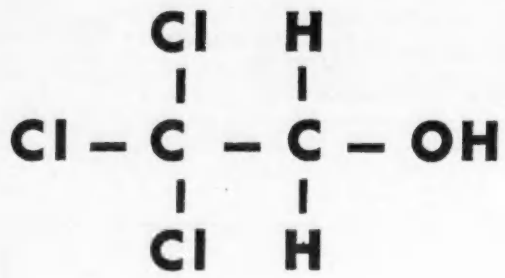


Trichloroethanol

Technical



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Technical Data Sheet No. S-23 gives detailed properties and suggested uses of TRICHLOROETHANOL. Write today for your copy. Requests on your company letterhead for samples will receive our prompt attention. Please address inquiries to: Market Development Division, WESTVACO CHEMICAL DIVISION, FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, New York.

MAR 26 '51

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 159 No. 13 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | March 26, 1951

DDT Producers Ask NPA to Ease Order

DDT makers recommended to the National Production Authority March 21 that it modify its order requiring manufacturers to accept up to 25 percent of monthly production in defense rated (DO) orders. At a meeting with NPA officials the DDT industry advisory committee said that a 25 percent figure should be reduced to 20 percent for the second quarter to enable those manufacturers who have filled many DO orders to supply more DDT for essential civilian needs.

They explained that fewer orders for the military were placed during the first quarter than was anticipated, so that no manufacturer received DO orders totaling 25 percent of monthly production. They said 20 percent would provide enough duty to meet second quarter defense needs of 4,000,000 pounds.

The committee recommended that the industry be permitted to reject DO orders placed after fifteen days before the beginning of the month in which delivery is sought, but suggested May 1 as the effective date to permit acceptance of orders placed in April. DDT makers are now permitted no "lead time" on DO orders.

Members pointed out that agriculture demands for DDT are heavy during the second quarter of each year and asked that export requirements be pared until later. NPA pointed out that ECA countries this year need 2,500 tons of DDT for typhus control and other basic health measures.

OIT to Keep Licensing Down to Normal Rate

Shipments of certain commodities will not be licensed in quantities exceeding the normal commercial or civilian requirements of the importing country, or normal shipments to that country from United States sources, the Office of International Trade announced March 22.

In announcing the new policy, OIT said that it may find it necessary to license smaller quantities than are requested in the license applications, or to return applications without action. When applications are returned without action, they may be resubmitted to OIT at a later date.

Tungsten Ceiling Proposal Draws McCarran Protest

A protest has been filed with Eric Johnston, Administrator of the Economic Stabilization Agency by Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada against a proposal to ceil the price of tungsten at a maximum of $55 per unit of twenty pounds. Mr. McCarran charged that this ceiling would be too low to encourage production of the metal and said that between $65 and $70 is the least price at which it can possibly be mined.

Price Trend Has a Break

Last week, for the first time since the third week in October, 1950, price reductions outweighed, as well as out-numbered, advances in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs. So, there was a drop of 0.2 point in the overall price index number. However, it is still 33.5 points above the low mark from which it started going up in the second week in last July.

There were sixty changes in prices, of which 20 percent were advances. Even the one change in egg products was a cut in the yolk; and the one change in inorganic materials was a cut in tin oxide.

There were reductions in caseins, dried blood, and shellacs. Essential oils was the only division to reach a higher price average, with an increase of 0.3 point. Averages were cut for oil, drugs, and botanicals. There were advances in three botanical tanstuffs, but the drug and spice groups were heavily on the downside. Most of the changes were getting down to ceilings.

The drop in oils reflected reductions in peanut oil, ouricury wax, and three fatty acids. There were advances in copra and coconut oil.

Possibilities and probabilities in areas of defense controls had an increasingly stagnating influence on price views. Much digging was being done in endeavors to learn to what extent costs had advanced and whether they would continue at the same pace. The consequences would have been worse were it not for a noticeable, but not large, slowing up of calls for materials. This was generally attributed to the operating of the same uncertainty in consuming areas. The slowing up was not enough to bring any relief from the inadequacy of supplies of benzol, chlorine, sulphur, and their multitude of derived materials.

In some divisions of the markets, especially in essential oils, there was reluctance to replace dwindling stocks because of the talk about what was being and might be done with reference to means of meeting higher costs of imported materials. It was more difficult to account for the quietness in fats and oils; although the uncertainty of what and when regarding expected price ceilings was one influence.

It was the general belief that much of the slowing up in various consuming areas could be attributed to the inadequacy of railroad transportation out of, as well as into processing plants, and to the short supply of containers. Reasons adduced or deduced for the shortages of tankcars and boxcars run all over the place. ICC has taken some notice of conditions and has done some sort of ordering therein. The blame is shifted between railroads and consignees for the allegedly extraordinary delaying of car returns. There is a growing feeling that if cars were available, the supply of dry and wet alkalies would be found to have improved much over the past month.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Mar. 23, 1951	Mar. 16, 1951	July 1, 1950	Mar. 24, 1950
154.5	154.7	121.1	121.9

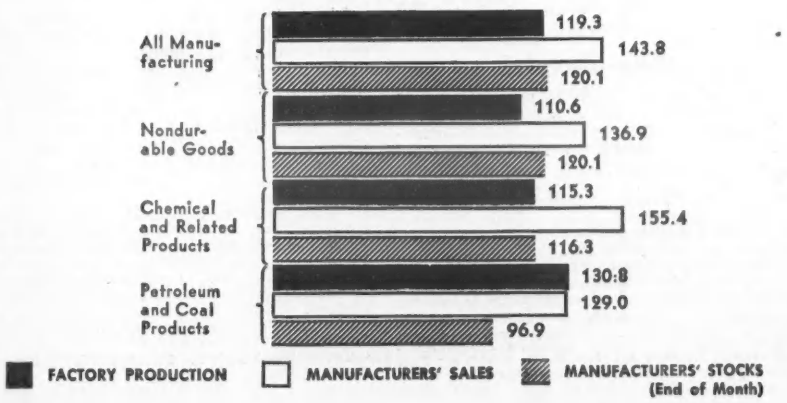
The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1951	1950	1947	1946	1941
January	150.8	123.2	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	152.7	121.3	151.9	135.4	110.3

Business in January, 1951

100=Same Month in 1950



US Drawing Up Chemical Price Rollback at Manufacturer's Level

A rollback in chemical prices at the manufacturer's level to the highest prices prevailing during the second quarter of 1950, with allowances for part of the increases in labor and materials costs which have occurred since that period, now appears assured.

The general ceiling price regulation for manufacturers which will cover the producers of chemicals, paints, drugs and all other products until regulations tailored to the peculiar needs of a particular industry can be drafted, is now in its concluding stages and has been tentatively set for issuance early next month by the Office of Price Stabilization.

In substance, it is proposed to ceil the prices of all manufacturers at their highest levels during the period April 1 through June 30, 1950. To this manufacturers may add their direct labor costs that have occurred up to March 15 and the increases in material costs through December 31, 1950. In no case, however, may the resultant ceiling exceed the present ceiling plus 5 percent or the pre-Korean price plus 10 percent, whichever is higher.

Exemptions to Be Provided

The order will be accompanied by appendices providing exemptions on a number of items for which costs have continued to increase since December 31, such as imported products and products of agriculture which are below parity levels and cannot be ceiled by OPS till parity is reached.

The proposed regulation poses a number of important problems for the chemical industry and producers are invited to bring them to the attention of George W. Strasser, acting director of the chemicals and drug division, as quickly as possible, so that they may be considered in advance of the issuance of the order and in connection with a specific order for the chemical industry which may come later.

First off, it is to be expected that the chemical industry by its very nature of having low direct labor costs will be hit by the provisions allowing inclusion of only direct labor cost increases in computing the new ceilings. Added expenses of advertising, office and clerical help and other labor costs not directly connected with the production of the item cannot be included.

One solution for this problem, it is suggested, may be to grant a manufacturer the alternative of computing his ceiling either by adding only his increased direct labor cost and excluding all indirect labor costs, or adding a percentage of the combined direct and indirect labor cost increases.

Additional Facilities

There is also the problem of how to figure in the increased costs that have come about by additional facilities being brought into production. Since the outbreak of the conflict in Korea, the chemical industry has underone a marked expansion of operation, and many plants and facilities that have been in a standby condition since the last war are now back into production. Some of these facilities have high operating costs, and the margins on which producers were operating during the second quarter last year may not be sufficient to meet the higher costs of these old facilities.

Similarly the second quarter margins in some cases may not be sufficient to meet high-cost new facilities that have been brought into production since the Korean outbreak.

Still another problem peculiar to the chemical industry that demands attention is the effect on operative margins of the necessary shifting from a low-cost raw material to a high-cost substitute raw ma-

—*Continued on page 78*

Sulphur Export Quota Raised by 20,000 Tons

An additional 20,000 tons of sulphur has been set up by the Office of International Trade as a supplemental quota against which licenses will be issued covering shipments to ECA countries. This is in addition to the 30,000 tons reported in OPD March 19.

The agency said that licenses will be issued against the entire 50,000 tons during either the first or second quarters of this year, but, in the case of the 20,000 tons, the licenses will be charged against the overall quota for the second quarter of 1951 when it is established. The 30,000 tons is in addition to the 200,000-ton quota established in January for the first quarter.

At hearings last week before the house agricultural committee studying the materials supply problem for agriculture, Thomas Nichols, special assistant to the administrator of the NPA, said that he understands that the 50,000 tons of sulphur being made available for shipment during the first and second quarters of this year by OIT will be taken from the quotas yet to be established for the third and fourth quarters.

FDA Modifies Regulations On Antibiotics Certification

An order was issued by the Federal Food and Drug Administration March 16 modifying its regulations covering the certification of antibiotics in the following manner:—

To provide for the optional use of a preservative in the dry mix of procaine penicillin for aqueous injection; for modifying the packaging requirements for an aqueous suspension of procaine penicillin; for the optional use of a preservative as an ingredient in streptomycin ointment and for a change in the expiration date of certification of this drug from twelve months to twenty-four months after the month during which it was certified; for the optional use of two or more suitable sulphonamides in the manufacture of streptomycin tablets and dihydrostreptomycin tablets intended solely for veterinary use; for the optional use of a suitable and harmless local anesthetic in the manufacture of bacitracin ointment; and a change in the method of preparing a sample of bacitracin tablets for assay.

Oleomargarine Hearings Scheduled for Tuesday

Hearings will open March 27 by the federal Food and Drug Administration on a revision for the standards of oleomargarine proposed in three applications on file with the agency. The hearings are expected to run for several days.

The first application is by the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers and Best Foods, Inc., jointly, and would permit the use of the word "margarine" in the labeling of the products; require that the margarine is fortified with vitamin A the minimum shall be 1,500 units instead of the present 9,000 units and permit the use of vitamin A from new sources.

Best Foods, Inc., has applied for a change in the standards to permit optional use of a citric acid and two citrates on which it holds patent rights. The third application is by a firm in Michigan for a change in the standards so as to allow the use of soya milk in the processing of the product.

Cobalt Rules Revised

Effective March 22, all applications for licenses to export certain cobalt-containing products must include the weight in pounds of cobalt contained in the commodity in addition to the total net weight of the commodity, it was announced by the Office of International Trade.

Chemicals in Foods Probe Slated to Resume April 12

The so-called "Delaney" committee set up by the house to investigate the use of chemicals in foods will resume its hearings next month. The dates of April 12, 13 and 17 have been tentatively fixed for the hearings. Representatives of the Department of Agriculture are expected to be the first heard.

The committee, which was established during the last congress, has been recreated by the house in the present session, and is to conduct a three-pronged investigation of the effect of the use of chemicals introduced into foods, chemical pesticides on crops, and chemical fertilizers.

DO Limitation Sought By Dye Industry Unit

National Production Authority, at the first meeting, March 20, with the dye industry advisory committee, was asked to set a maximum percentage on the amount of each color which a dye manufacturer must produce to fill defense rated (DO) orders. This would equalize and diversify the load upon the industry, producers stated, suggesting that percentages should range between 30 and 50 percent.

A further recommendation was made that NPA exclude processing chemicals used in dye manufacture, from coverage of regulation 4 (MRO). A heavy volume of orders classifying these materials as "operating supplies" is draining off chemicals necessary to the dyeing and printing process, producers reported. Classes of chemicals listed in this connection were:—Hydrosulphides, peroxide, perborate and agents for wetting, disbursing, bleaching, finishing and processing.

The dye industry, if color shifts are kept to a minimum, should be able to meet the Quartermaster Corps' current program requirements without difficulty, the committee felt. Clarification was requested by the committee on Quartermaster forecasts of textile needs for the next three quarters of 1951. Dye schedules and equipment arrangements for color production must be made months in advance of receipt of textile manufacturer's order for dye, it was explained.

A survey of the vat color industry indicates a current annual capacity of 39,000,000 pounds, as against an average capacity for the years 1946-47-48 of 29,800,000 pounds, NPA officers informed the meeting. Planned increases, it was reported, could if needed, increase capacity to 41,000,000 pounds by the end of 1951.

Shortages in the intermediates from which vat colors (anthraquinone vats) are made, were reported by the manufacturers. Anthraquinone and parachloraphenol were reported in especially short supply. Parachloraphenol supply was reported as insufficient even for defense rated (DO) orders, and totally unavailable for unrated orders.

Western Germany Seen As Source of Benzene

Western Germany as a possible source of benezene supply for the United States was discussed March 19 at the first official meeting of the benzene industry advisory committee with the National Production Authority. The committee reported that the benzene industry has been unsuccessful in obtaining any of the 9,000 metric tons of western Germany's monthly production of benzol which is now being consumed in western Germany in the improvement of motor fuel.

The conversion of German-produced benzol to benzene would result in about two million gallons of benzene a month, a quantity sufficient to meet the deficit in United States supply, officials estimated. Industry members suggested an effort be made to bring about an agreement between the United States and Western Germany for the exchange of "American fuel blending medium" (a petroleum product of about 80-octane rating) for the western German benzol.

Total available United States supply for 1951, exclusive of any German exchange, is estimated at:—

170,000,000	gallons from coke oven light oil recovery.
25,000,000	gallons from petroleum industry processes.
40,000,000	gallons in imports.
235,000,000	gallons.

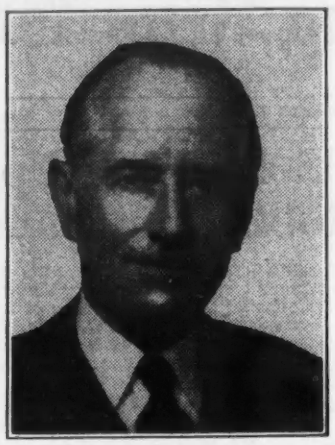
Armour Constructing Blood Plasma Plant in Ft. Worth

Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill., has announced that at the request of the army it has begun construction of a new blood-processing plant at Fort Worth, Tex. The plant, in which Armour Laboratories will produce dried human blood plasma for the army under contract, will cost approximately $850,000. Eventually it is expected to handle up to 15,000 pints of blood monthly.

Clark W. Davis to Head OPS Chemical Pricing

Clark W. Davis has been named director of the rubber, chemicals and drugs division of the Office of Price Stabilization. Mr. Davis, who will serve without compensation, is assistant general manager of the Grasselli chemical department, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Merck Vice-President



James H. Sharp has been elected financial vice-president of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J. Mr. Sharp is a director of the company and of its export subsidiary, Merck (North America), Inc., New York, as well as a board member of several other concerns.

Tennessee Products Corp. Plans Expansion Program

Tennessee Products & Chemical Corporation, Nashville, Tenn., has announced plans calling for the expenditure of $7,000,000 during the next two years for an expansion program.

Of the total, $3,500,000 has been budgeted for a new chlorine plant at Chattanooga, Tenn., to increase insecticide production. The company will spend $500,000 on this unit this year and the remaining $3,000,000 during 1952. It also plans spending of $1,144,156 to increase production at its Wrigley, Tenn., plant; $737,681 on its ferro-alloy division; $478,000 on various of its other Chattanooga units; $300,000 for repair of furnaces; $141,264 on its Whitwell, Tenn., coal mines and $40,000 on its Nashville mineral wool plant.

The remainder of funds will be used for the development of its subsidiary, Tennessee Frontier Corporation, Wichita, Kan.

House Subcommittee Votes Suspension of Copper Duty

The house ways and means committee voted March 21 to suspend the 2 cents per pound import duty on copper, except copper sulphate, to encourage the entry into the United States of larger amounts of the metal for national defense and stockpiling.

The suspension was provided for in H.R. 3336, introduced by Representative Wilbur D. Mills, of Arkansas, and reported favorably to the house for passage. It is tentatively scheduled to come up early in April after the house returns from the Easter recess.

The bill provides for the lifting of the duty April 1 and continuing it in suspension until February 15, 1953. Should the price of copper for Connecticut valley delivery fall below an average of 24 cents a pound at any time, the suspension of the duty is to be terminated by Presidential proclamation within thirty-five days. This provision is designed to meet the objections of the mining states to the legislation.

Cadmium Curbs Eased; Use In Pigments, Inks Permitted

The National Production Authority has amended its order (M-19) for the conservation of cadmium for defense and defense-supporting purposes to make the metal available for use in pigments, paints, inks and certain other essential civilian uses.

The amendment permits the use of cadmium in the making of pigments for luminescent and other paints and inks for purposes other than military. It also permits uses of the metal for dental purposes and allows its use in gold alloy and gold-filled spectacle frames.

It restricts a manufacturer's use of the metal for such production to 40 percent of his average monthly use of cadmium for the same purpose during the six months ending June 30, 1950.

Obituaries

Irving R. Boody

Irving R. Boody, founder, first president and chairman of the board of Irving R. Boody & Co., New York, died March 20 at his home in Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y. He was sixty.

Mr. Boody began his business career with Balfour, Williamson & Co., Ltd., and rose to be manager of the bulk oil department. In 1923 he left to organize his own firm, which was incorporated five years later. The company at present imports, among other things, vegetable oils, and exports fats, oils and chemicals.

Alvin C. Goetz

Alvin C. Goetz, manager of the technical service department of the pigment division, Eagle-Picher Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, died March 21 in that city. He was fifty-eight years old.

Mr. Goetz began his career as a chemist with Kelloggs & Miller, linseed manufacturers, and, following military service during World War I, went to work as a special assistant for the Bureau of Fisheries in Washington, D. C. He next served as a manufacturing chemist for the Southern Cotton Oil Company, Savannah, Ga., and then became superintendent of the stearic acid plant of Darling & Co., Chicago.

Mr. Goetz joined Eagle-Picher as a chemical engineer in its sales department, and was subsequently named manager of its technical service department. He served as a consultant on protective coatings for the War Production Board from 1942 to 1945. He was a director of William F. Clapp Laboratories, Duxbury, Mass.

Harry Publicker

Harry Publicker, founder and chairman of the board of Publicker Industries, Inc., Philadelphia, died March 15 in that city on his seventy-fourth birthday.

Mr. Publicker started in the cooperage business in Philadelphia, and later estab-

—*Continued on page 74*

Drug Contact Committee Views Technical Gains

The Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee, representing the American Drug Manufacturers Association and the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association discussed technical progress in the industry at its fifty-seventh meeting, held March 15 and 16 at the Washington hotel, Washington, D. C. Representatives of the Food and Drug Administration, USP revision committee and National Formulary committee on revision were present.

A report on the "multiple dose containers" (for injections) problems indicated marked progress toward solution. A special subcommittee reported on the microbiological assay of liver preparations for injection using vitamin B_{12} as a comparison standard. Though this report showed improvement and standardization of the assay, the contact committee recommended that the activity of such injections should not be expressed in terms of vitamin B_{12} USP.

A report on the subcommittee on sampling procedures for raw materials, culmination of five years work by a committee under the direction of Dr. E. G. E. Shafer as chairman, was accepted for transmission to the executive committees of the respective associations for final consideration for release to the industry.

Electronic Inspection Apparatus

A report by Dr. F. O. Taylor on the electronic inspection apparatus for ampuls indicated that the machine was nearing completion, and that it could be expected that industry would soon have a positive method for mechanical inspection of ampuls thus eliminating the inequalities of visual inspection.

Marked interest was shown in a method of the quantitative separation of the sulpha drugs by a chromatographic method, a subcommittee being appointed to study the method and start collaborative work to evaluate its possibilities as a control method.

Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

2-Aminopropanol-1.
1-Butyl acetate.
2-(*N*-Dimethylamino)-propanol-1.
Ferric valerate.
Glyceryl diaceto abietate (Plastabrac AA).
Oxynaphthyltoluilic acid.
1,2,4-Trihydroxybenzene.
2,4,5-Trihydroxytoluene.

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Dr. Durrett Quits FTC

Dr. James J. Durrett, director of the division of medical opinion of the Federal Trade Commission, has tendered his resignation from the agency after nearly ten years of service.

Foreign Trade Lists

Lists of foreign outlets and sources for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods, recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 a list for any one country:—

Glue manufacturers—Portugal.

Hospitals—French West Indies and French Guiana; Paraguay; Uruguay.

Oil (animal, fish, vegetable) importers, dealers, producers, refiners, exporters—Colombia.

Paint and varnish manufacturers, exporters—France.

Plastic materials manufacturers, molders, laminators, and fabricators of plastic products—Finland.

Synthetic organic chemical manufacturers—Switzerland.

Tanneries—Belgium, Switzerland, Union of South Africa.

Vitamin A Crystals Stabilized by Pfizer

Comercial production of a stabilized crystalline synthetic vitamin A acetate is reported by Charles Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. The characteristic instability of these crystals has been overcome by a special process embodying their inclusion in small gelatin beads.

Announcement of the achievement of stabilization of the crystalline vitamin was made March 19 by John E. McKeen, president of the Pfizer company. Production had got under way, he said, at the company's new $2,000,000 plant in Groton, Conn., and distribution was rapidly being spread to a nation-wide scale. At full capacity, he said, the Groton plant will be able to produce 50 percent of the total US civilian and military needs for vitamin A.

Making his announcement at a press conference in New York, Mr. McKeen pointed out that crystalline vitamin A had been known and described for several years as a laboratory product. Its commercial synthesis had been difficult, however, because the crystals are too sensitive to air and humidity for practical use. The stability secured by means of the gelatin coating is so high that the vitamin showed no substantial deterioration when exposed to air at high temperatures for 1,200 hours. This is the approximate equivalent of storage for three years under normal conditions.

Up to now vitamin A has been generally available only in soft gelatin capsules. The new dry form of synthetic crystalline makes possible its incorporation in multivitamin tablets. The beads are supplied in various sizes best adapted to different types of pharmaceutical and food processing. Special liquid forms, especially of the palmitate, are being produced.

In a talk illustrated with slides picturing the equipment and flowsheets of the new vitamin plant, Edward J. Goett, of the Pfizer research staff, outlined the vitamin synthesizing reaction which starts with citral and proceeds through a number of complex phases involving acetone, formaldehyde and acetylene.

The dry crystalline acetate was shown to be a white ground grandular material, free-flowing, and without objectionable odor or taste. It has a potency of 500,000 A units per gram. The palmitate in liquid form is offered in several potencies, up to not less than 1,600,000 A units per gram. The high-test liquid also is practically odorless and tasteless.

Foreign Sales Leads

Firms in the United States who are interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the f.' address of the inquirer by communicating — not by telephone, please— with the OPD office:—

Chemicals, tanning, textile, paper, Mexico, D. F. (HC-4, agency).

Fats and oils, Tokyo, Japan (HC-2).

Motor oil, Pennsylvania, Assenede, Belgium (HC-1).

Paint, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa (HC-5, agency); reflector, Genoa, Italy (HC-3, agency).

CCDA Seeks Effects of Government Controls on Chemical Development

Representatives of business and government joined in an all-day discussion on the effect of government regulations on commercial chemical development at the annual meeting of the Commercial Chemical Development Association March 21 at the Roosevelt hotel, New York.

The meeting was marked by the presentation of the 1951 CCDA honor award to F. J. Curtis, vice-president, Monsanto Chemical Company, and the election of Dr. Victor E. Wellman, Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, as president for the coming year.

The award was made by F. A. Soderberg, retiring president and manager of the industrial division, technical department of General Dyestuffs Corporation, New York. In his acceptance speech, Mr. Curtis spoke on the problems encountered in the making of an effective manager. He said that instead of allowing men's careers to proceed in a haphazard fashion, they should be designed so as to give as high a yield of finished product from the overall potential candidates as can be obtained. Many managers are needed in all grades, he said, and added that many more will be needed as the complexity of life grows.

Dr. Victor E. Wellman

Choosing the raw material is the weakest link in the program of making a manager, the speaker stated, pointing out that the best solution is to depend on the human judgment of seasoned interviewers. He favored, above the use of committees, the choice by one or two skilled individuals, aided by reports and recommendations by others. He advised against telling candidates that they are being groomed for executive development.

Extreme Flexibility Needed

Any system of executive development must have extreme flexibility. The overseers of the program should be a group of advisers of managerial stature, each of whom will take over personal contact with a few of the candidates, Mr. Curtis said. Three or four years of successful experience in at least two departments of the company is essential in the making of a good manager. His progress is measured by periodic interviews by his adviser and occasionally by the program head. Candidates should be encouraged to study outside their field of specialization. A manager cannot have enough practice in leadership and candidates should therefore participate in outside activities where they can find opportunities for such practice, the speaker stated.

We should focus on the need for the making of managers by a process and a program which is conscious rather than depend on the unwitting forces of chance. It is a subject which must be approached with human understanding, sympathy, and interest where feeling plays as much of a part as science, Mr. Curtis concluded.

F. H. Carman, assistant secretary of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, cautioned against looking upon plastics as readily available substitutes. In many instances, he said, plastics are in shorter supply than steel or aluminum today. No substantial expansion, he pointed out, can be undertaken by the plastics industry without provision for basic chemicals, such as benzol, chlorine, methanol, glycerin and phenol. The relatively low production capacity for plastics as compared with that of metals shows that substantial replacement by plastics merely for the sake of substitution could make little saving in metals consumption.

Plastics Called Basic Materials

Plastics generally should not be regarded as substitutes, but as basic engineering materials supplementing wood, metal, fabrics, etc. In many cases they are superior to other materials allowing a broader choice of manufacturing processes; conversely, they make poor substitutes if improperly used, Mr. Carman said.

Generally, the chemicals and plastics required for direct war products are available in sufficient amounts to easily take care of the defense program and a fair percentage of the essential civilian requirements. The speaker said that barring any major disclocation, there should not be any great change in the distribution pattern of basic chemicals to plastics manufacture and in the chemical industry in general. The problem will be to continue an equitable distribution of the civilian portion.

The present emergency and the status the chemical industry has attained in the last five years, provide a golden opportunity for sound development of new products never before presented this industry in such magnitude. Those concerned with commercial chemical development will find it necessary to trace the many remifications of end use changes back through the various intermediates and basic chemicals in order to arrive at the best economic use of the basic materials and manufacturing facilities, Mr. Carman said.

Chemicals in Foods

Speaking on "The Role of Government and Industry in the Commercial Development of Chemicals in Foods," Isaac Fogg, president of Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., asked, "What can be done about the chemicals-in-foods problems? I

—*Continued on page 56*

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Members of congress are becoming disturbed over the way the accelerated tax-amortization features of the revenue act of 1950 are being administered. These provisions of the law, which are designed to encourage the expansion of industry for defense production, permit the amortization of new facilities over a five-year period instead of the usual fifteen or twenty years.

No less than five separate committees of congress were looking into the matter last week, which indicates how serious the matter has suddenly become. But, just what the question is, is something no one has yet clearly explained. This much is known. Members have suddenly found out that the rapid write-off of the cost of new defense facilities has the effect of narrowing the base for the collection of new taxes to pay for the defense expenditures; this will make it more necessary to tap individual incomes for the needed new revenue and that they don't like.

Gen. William H. Harrison, Administrator of the Defense Production Authority and, by executive order, the certifying authority for fast amortization of new facilities, has been kept on the move from one group to another trying to justify the program. He said that, since last October when the program got underway, applications have been filed covering $11,500,000,000 of industry expansion programs. These are covered in 4,152 applications. Of this number 585 applications have been approved covering facilities which the applicants say will cost about $3,500,000,000. The amount certified for rapid write-off is about $2,550,000,000.

What some of the members are saying is that a lot of this industry expansion would have taken place even if there had been no defense program, and that type of expansion should not be eligible for fast amortization. Gen. Harrison's reply is that there can be no doubt of this, but how is anyone to tell whether this or that project would have come along without the tax-amortization impetus.

Another thing that is being mentioned is the possibility that the costs of the new facilities have been greatly inflated in the applications. Gen. Harrison admitted that he doesn't have either the staff or the time to check back on every application to see whether the proper estimates have been included. Therefore, the congressmen assert, when an applicant gets the right to write off 75 percent of the cost of a new facility estimated on the application at $1,000,000 and the actual cost turns out to be $750,000, the applicant is actually getting a tax-amortization privilege of 100 percent.

Chairman Maybank (South Carolina) of the senate banking committee and the so-called "watch-dog" committee on defense activities, spoke of the $11,500,000,000 of applications for tax-amortization certificates to the senate the other day and suggested that the senate finance committee consider this matter when it writes the next tax-raising bill. He said that nothing could be more inflationary than the certifi-

—*Continued on page 36*

Sulphuric Acid Project Set by Bethlehem Steel

Construction of a sulphuric acid plant in connection with its metallurgical operations at Sparrows Point, Md., is planned by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. The output of the plant will primarily, if not wholly, be used by the company in the cleaning and pickling of steel.

The project is not expected to be completed in less than two years. It is associated with the steel company's development of a large deposit of magnetite and pyrite iron ore recently discovered in the vicinity of Morgantown, Pa. The pyrite portion of the ore will be desulphurized to supply raw material for the acid plant.

Wilson Ready to Market Own Brand of ACTH

Wilson & Co., Chicago, has announced that its laboratories are now ready to distribute the company's own brand of ACTH. To be marketed under the name of "Corticotropin Wilson," the product will be offered in solution form ready for use.

Chemurgic Conference Scheduled April 17-19

The National Farm Chemurgic Council will hold its sixteenth annual chemurgic conference April 17 to 19 at the Gibson hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio. Theme of the conference is "Research for New Riches."

The meeting will get under way with a luncheon session on April 17. Wheeler McMillen, president of the council, will give the opening address. Balance of the program on the seventeenth, which includes an afternoon and evening session, is as follows:—

John W. Sims, executive secretary, Ohio Farm Bureau Federation; "The Importance of Trace Elements in Agriculture," Dr. K. Starr Chester, supervisor of agricultural research, Battelle Memorial Institute; "Chemurgic Research by United States Department of Agriculture," head of information division, USDA Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, and a forum entitled, "Agriculture's Future: Research or Subsidies."

April 18

Papers to be presented during the morning and afternoon sessions on April 18 are the following:—

"The Agricultural Research Program at Michigan State College," Dr. Clifford M. Hardin, director, agricultural experiment station, Michigan State College; "Chemurgic Research at Purdue University," Dr. R. T. Whistler, Purdue University; "Antibiotics in Agriculture," Dr. W. A. Lazier, director of chemical research and development, Charles Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hassil E. Schenck, president of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation; "Chemurgy of the Sea," Dr. H. K. Benson, University of Washington, and "The Relation of Chemurgy to Industrial Developments," T. T. Martin, vice-president in charge of industrial development, Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad, Jackson, Tenn.

Papers scheduled for the evening session on the eighteenth are as follows:—

"Chemurgic Products from the Woods and the Sea," Jan C. Wessel, chemical engineer with A. S. Vinmonopolet, Oslo, Norway; "The Importance of Chemurgy in the Development of Africa," Richard E. Hughes, plant superintendent, African Explosives & Chemical Industries, Johannesburg, South Africa; "Chemurgy in Spain," Wilfredo de Rafols, Joseph Seagram & Sons, Inc., Louisville, Ky.; "Chemurgy—A Solution to Egypt's Economic Problems," Ezzat S. Younathan, chemist, Egyptian Government Laboratory, Cairo; "Fermentation Industries in India," M. R. Raghavendra Rao, section of fermentation technology, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, India, and "Motor Fuels from Agricultural Products in Germany," Dr. Edward Hess, Technische Hochschule, Munich, Germany.

April 19

There will be a morning and afternoon session on April 19. Papers to be presented are the following:—

"What Is Ahead in Soybean Chemurgy," George M. Strayer, secretary, American Soybean Association; "What Is the Chemurgic Future for Cotton," Dr. Leonard Smith, director of utilization, National Cotton Council of America; "The Processing Industry Looks at Chemurgy," R. G. Brierley, assistant vice-president, Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; "How the Rubber Industry Uses Farm Products," Dr. Waldo L. Semon, director of pioneering research, B. F. Goodrich Company, Brecksville, Ohio; "Defense Needs in the Chemurgic Field," Dr. Byron T. Shaw, assistant director, Agricultural Research Administration, USDA, and "Industry and Agriculture Work Together Through Chemurgy," E. G. Cherbonnier, Foundation for American Agriculture."

The banquet will be held the evening of the nineteenth with a speaker to be announced.

NACA Outlines Plans For April 4-6 Meeting

The National Agricultural Chemicals Association, which will hold its Spring meeting April 4 to 6 at the Flamingo hotel, Miami Beach, Fla., has revealed some of its program plans. Topics to be discussed include current problems of supply of chemicals and containers, distribution of products, state and federal legislation, residue tolerances, and federal food and drug hearings. Highlighting the agenda will be addresses by key figures from the Department of Agriculture and various state and federal agencies.

Among the speakers scheduled are Dr. Avery S. Hoyt, chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine; Dr. R. M. Salter, chief, Bureau of Plant Industry, soils and agricultural engineering; W. R. Allstetter, deputy director, office of materials and facilities, Production and Marketing Administration; L. M. Markwood, chemical division, National Production Authority, and Cedric Gran, chief, agricultural and chemical fertilizers section, Economic Stabilization Agency.

Willard M. Fifield, director, Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, will be the guest speaker at a luncheon April 4. Dr. A. F. Camp, vice-director, Florida Citrus Experiment Station, will contribute to the program during the morning session.

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Association Meetings

American Association of Cereal Chemists, annual meeting, Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., May 21-25.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 17-19.

American Chemical Society, national meeting in two sessions, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., April 2-5, and Statler hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 9-12.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Amoassador hotel, Los Angeles, Calif., June 14-15; Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex., November 15-16.

American Drug Manufacturers Association annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, Wa. Va., April 30-May 3.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, May 9-11.

American Management Association, national production conference, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 26-27.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Statler hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., August 26-31

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton, Fla., April 2-4.

American Plant Food Council, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 14-17.

American Public Health Association, annual meeting, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, Calif., October 29-November 2.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., June 18-22

American Water Works Association, Miami, Fla., April 29-May 4.

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., May 21-22.

Animal Health Institute, annual meeting, Boca Raton, Fla., April 6-8.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Shelburne hotel, New York, April 24; outing, Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., May 25; annual meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 23.

Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference, Winnipeg, June 18-20.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association. Drake hotel, Chicago, Ill., April 29-May 1.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 20-22.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 1-3.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, May 20-23.

International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry, New York, September 9-11.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, New Yorker hotel, New York, April 16-17; joint outing with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 14-16.

Metal Powder Association, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 25-26.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, Spring meeting, Flamingo hotel, Miami Beach, Fla., April 4-6.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, June 3-6.

National Butane-Propane Association, district meeting, Texas hotel, Fort Worth, Tex., June 12.

National Farm Chemurgic Council, Gibson hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 17-19.

National Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 29-31.

National Materials Handling Exposition, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Ill., April 30-May 4.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 29-31.

National Sanitary Supply Association, public auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, June 3-6.

National Wholesale Druggist's Association, annual meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., October 13 to 18.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Commodore hotel, New York, October 22-24.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 14-16.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, Spring meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 18.

Society of the Plastics Industry, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 24-25.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association Commodore hotel, April 11; joint outing with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 14-16.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 15-17.

Tung Growers Council of America, annual convention, San Carlos hotel, Pensacola, Fla., May 25-26.

World Metallurgical Congress, in connection with the National Metal Congress and the National Metal Exposition, Detroit, Mich., October 15-19.

FEMA Annual Meeting May 20-23 in New York

Washington developments touching on the flavors industry will be explored at the forty-second annual meeting of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, to be held May 20 to 23 at the Statler hotel, New York. Speakers for the meeting will be announced shortly, according to John N. Curlett, of McCormick & Co., Baltimore, Md., association president. A golf tournament, slated for May 20, is being organized by Fred J. Lueders, of George Lueders & Co., New York. The tournament will be held at the Baltustrol Country Club, Springfield, N. J.

Oils, Fats Output, Use: January

Statistics on production and consumption of oils and fats, including raw materials and primary products have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of January. The data are as follows:—

Primary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks Jan. 31
Animal foots from refining, 100% basis	2,701,000	2,981,000	2,137,000
Babassu oil, crude		1,689,000	4,959,000
refined	1,072,000	1,338,000	[1]
Castor oil, No. 1	9,245,000	9,506,000	[2]15,502,000
No. 3, crude	2,722,000	3,255,000	[2]8,275,000
Chinawood or tung oil	3,318,000	8,265,000	41,812,000
Coconut oil, crude	42,166,000	55,812,000	[2]90,487,000
refined	32,099,000	28,118,000	11,824,000
Cod and codliver oil	126,000	1,458,000	7,105,000
Corn oil, crude	22,871,000	22,725,000	14,740,000
refined	21,100,000	20,265,000	5,302,000
Cottonseed oil, crude	144,222,000	138,139,000	105,049,000
refined	126,329,000	119,877,000	180,709,000
Fish and marine mammal foots, 100% basis	[3]	[3]	3,713,000
Fish oil, refined	4,838,000	3,944,000	3,843,000
Fish oil, not specified, except liver oil	1,075,000	924,000	2,984,000
Fishliver oil, not specified	37,000	555,000	737,000
Grease, other than wool	60,705,000	67,535,000	98,092,000
Lard, rendered[3]	280,000,000	[4]26,670,000	110,528,000
refined[3]	150,000,000	[5]11,530,000	52,499,000
Linseed oil, raw	60,551,000	60,401,000	613,664,000
refined	24,910,000	25,343,000	34,572,000
Marine mammal oil, not specified	[6]	[6]	[6]
Menhaden oil	[7]	3,232,000	6,928,000
Neatsfoot oil	209,000	421,000	927,000
Oiticica oil		751,000	6,103,000
Olive oil, edible	576,000	441,000	9,196,000
inedible	[6]	139,000	253,000
sulphur foots	[1]	505,000	5,356,000
Palm oil, crude	[1]	3,853,000	[2]20,895,000
refined	[1]	[1]	473,000
Palm kernel oil, crude	[1]	[1]	[1]
refined	[1]	[1]	[1]
Peanut oil, crude	21,132,000	18,123,000	10,812,000
refined	17,342,000	9,784,000	12,731,000
Perilla oil	[6]	[6]	[8]
Rapeseed oil, crude	[6]	[1]	1,007,000
refined	[6]	319,000	1,175,000
Sardine (pilchard) and herring oil	3,281,000	7,303,000	35,770,000
Sesame oil, crude	[1]	[1]	[1]
refined	[1]	[1]	123,000
Soybean oil, crude	240,745,000	214,987,000	113,499,000
refined	201,298,000	184,543,000	65,175,000
Sperm oil		3,516,000	[2]11,101,000
Tallow, edible	9,227,000	3,777,000	4,996,000
refined	1,813,000	1,429,000	929,000
inedible	120,939,000	124,452,000	206,132,000
refined	35,581,000	29,766,000	11,392,000
Vegetable oil, not specified, crude	2,039,000	4,430,000	8,637,000
refined	3,009,000	3,850,000	2,947,000
Vegetable foots, 100% basis	25,754,000	19,229,000	38,772,000
Whale oil	[6]	[6]	[6]
Wool grease	1,163,000	[6]	[7]1,257,000

Primary Products, Except Oil

		Production	Shipments and transfers	Stocks Jan. 31
Cottonseed cake and meal	tons.	198,130	189,871	199,134
hulls	tons.	101,211	96,887	87,516
linters	running bales.	[10]151,289	133,352	[11]120,640
hull fiber	lbs.	765,000	681,000	564,000
motes and grabbots	lbs.	2,999,000	2,087,000	5,720,000
Soybean cake and meal	tons.	589,771	569,635	92,568
lecithin	lbs.	1,873,863	1,790,930	639,585
edible soy flour, full fat	tons.	618	620	188
other	tons.	5,784	5,696	1,631
industrial soy flour	tons.	2,168	2,321	439
Other cake and meal—				
Copra	tons.	11,471	13,123	10,290
Corn germ	tons.	16,921	16,429	1,499
Flaxseed	tons.	53,748	72,244	22,088
Olive	tons.	617	643	84
Peanuts	tons.	16,765	17,149	6,719
Tung nut	tons.	1,839	[12]	132
Other	tons.	3,463	6,040	2,251
Castor beans	tons.	7,122	6,920	4,678

Secondary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks Jan. 31
Animal fat and oil fatty acids	19,320,000	18,817,000	16,052,000
Castor oil, chemically dehydrated	4,115,000	2,983,000	9,727,000
Deodorized oil[13]	22,962,000	10,042,000	7,538,000
Fatty acid stock, including spent and salvaged oils and fats, palm oil, refuse, etc. (100% fatty acid basis)	349,000	1,212,000	2,067,000
Fatty acids from fractioning or pressing—			
Oleic acid	8,660,000	6,124,000	[14]10,486,000
Stearic acid	7,470,000	5,566,000	[14]11,115,000
Other acids	2,853,000	458,000	3,511,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	1,654,000	1,700,000	1,825,000
Glycerin, chemically pure (100% basis)[15]	14,199,000	8,774,000	21,920,000
crude (100% basis)[15]	22,538,000	23,961,000	16,729,000
high gravity and yellow distilled (100% basis)	8,450,000	8,038,000	17,646,000
Grease oil and lard oil	5,769,000	3,140,000	6,589,000
Hydrogenated oil and fats, edible—			
Cottonseed	42,224,000	43,179,000	15,473,000
Soybean	79,593,000	74,935,000	18,362,000
Other	11,621,000	7,451,000	4,524,000
Inedible—			
Animal	3,237,000	3,779,000	2,607,000
Fish	[6]	3,471,000	4,036,000
Vegetable	[9]	456,000	1,861,000
Oleomargarine	112,813,000	[6]	19,905,000
Oleo oil	4,401,000	537,000	2,346,000
Shortening	160,179,000	1,067,000	88,956,000
Solid fatty acids produced by splitting hydrogenated fats and oils or by hydrogenation of fatty acids	6,842,000	1,278,000	[16]6,106,000
Stearin, animal, edible	2,885,000	2,234,000	2,527,000
inedible	2,435,000	1,588,000	1,918,000
vegetable oil, winter	10,404,000	9,617,000	10,314,000
Tall oil, crude	35,612,000	26,856,000	30,156,000
refined, including distilled and fractionated tall oil	11,782,000	8,036,000	17,306,000
Tallow oil	548,000	700,000	2,331,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids from foots and other than from foots	15,861,000	13,850,000	25,928,000
Winterized oil	54,422,000	26,984,000	34,489,000

Raw Materials at Mills

	Tons		
	Receipts	Crushings	Stocks Jan. 31
Castor beans	12,120	13,212	15,685
Copra	28,428	33,187	23,092
Corn germs	31,394	30,580	1,804
Cottonseed	147,650	448,183	837,810
Flaxseed	75,995	85,427	242,759
Olives	[12]	2,229	283
Peanuts, shelled	17,893	20,437	13,572
unshelled	3,897	5,277	13,285
Soybeans	797,803	752,238	2,360,446
Tung nuts	11,555	9,679	5,525
Other	7,835	5,140	1,512

[1] Included in "other vegetable oils" to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[2] Data for stocks of crude palm oil, crude cottonseed oil, castor oil No. 1 and No. 3, and sperm oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stockpiles of strategic oils.
[3] Data on production collected by the Department of Agriculture. Refined lard production data represent Federally Inspected Lard. Lard stocks include quantities held in refrigerated storage amounting to 88,753,000 pounds for January 31, as reported by the Department of Agriculture.
[4] Excludes quantities used in refining. Includes 8,073,000 pounds denatured or shipped in inedible tanks in January.
[5] Includes 4,519,000 pounds denatured or shipped in inedible tanks in January.
[6] Data not available.
[7] Held by wool scourers.
[8] Included in "sperm oil".
[9] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[10] Includes 44,636 bales first cut, 99,180 bales second cut, and 7,473 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights:—Total, 577.3; first cut, 562.0; second cut, 584.6, and mill run, 572.4.
[11] Includes 53,159 bales first cut; 58,694 bales second cut and 8,787 bales mill run.
[12] Included in "other" to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[13] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil and cooking and salad oil not included.
[14] January data include 2,483,000 pounds held by producers.
[15] January data include 2,819,000 pounds held by producers.
[16] January data include 3,500,000 pounds held by producers.
[17] Includes data for synthetic glycerin.

Electrochemical Society April 8-12 Meeting Set

The Electrochemical Society, which will hold its ninety-ninth annual meeting April 8 to 12 at the Wardman Park hotel, Washington, D. C., has outlined its program plans. April 8 is largely devoted to registration, board and committee meetings, with the remaining four days given over to the technical program.

Electric insulation meetings will be held April 9 through the morning of April 12 in the Adams-Hamilton Room. Electronics-luminescence sessions will take place April 11 and 12 in the Franklin Room. Papers on electronics-rare metals will be presented April 9 in the Burgundy Room. The electronics (rare metals) and electrothermic divisions will hold a joint session on high temperature processes on the morning of April 10 in the Burgundy Room. Other electrothermic sessions, running from the afternoon of April 10 through April 12, will also be held in the Burgundy Room. An industrial electrolytic meeting will take place the afternoon of April 12 in the Adams-Hamilton Room. Theoretical discussions will be held April 9 and 10 in the Franklin Room.

Electric Insulation

The morning session on April 9 on electric insulation has been arranged in cooperation with the Society of Plastic Engineers. The program follows:—

Electrical Properties of Plastics (general topic), Dr. John J. Chapman presiding.

"The Use of Laminates in Electrochemical Industries," J. C. Pitzer, The Formica Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Dielectric Fatigue of Thermosetting Laminates," Norman A. Skow, Synthane Corporation, Oaks, Pa.

"The Dielectric Loss in Polyethylene Insulation and the Breakdown of Air at Radio Frequencies," Donald L. Birx, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

"Properties and Requirements of Plastics for Naval Use," Leon L. Deer, US Naval Ordnance Plant, Indianapolis, Ind.

"The Effect of Moisture and Fungus upon Electrical Insulating Materials," John M. Leonard, Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C.

Annual society luncheon and business meeting in the Continental Room.

The April 9 afternoon session on electric insulation is as follows:—

Electrophysics (general topic), Dr. J. A. Szilard presiding.

"The Dielectric Heating of Plastics," M. P. Vore, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Baltimore, Md.

"The Use of Ultraviolet Radiation in Dielectric Research," Harold C. Beachell, University of Delaware, Newark, Del.

"The Breakdown of Electrical Insulation at High Frequencies," John Dzimianski, Johns Hopkins Institute for Cooperative Research, Baltimore, Md.

"Manufacture and Properties of Ozone," Clark E. Thorp, Armour Research Foundation, Chicago, Ill.

Richards Memorial Lecture, Dr. J. O'M. Bockris, department of chemistry, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, England, in the Continental Room.

Electrolytic Capacitors

Electric insulation sessions on April 10 will deal with electrolytic capacitors. Ralph A. Ruscetta will preside. Papers to be presented are as follows:—

"A Survey of US Patents Relating to the Electrolytic Capacitor," L. W. Foster, R. A. Ruscetta and S. Sass, General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass.

"The Electrolytic Capacitor," Alexander M. Georgiev, General Motors Corporation, Dayton, Ohio.

"Aluminum Foil for Electrolytic Capacitors," L. D. Byland and C. J. Hushen, Reynolds Metals Company, Richmond, Va.

"A Note on the Nature of Thick Aluminum Oxide Film," J. Burnham, G. Green and P. Robinson, Sprague Electric Company, North Adams, Mass.

"Electrolytic Capacitors at Low Tempera-

—Continued on page 35

Conant Honorary President Of Int'l Chemistry Congress

Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, has accepted an invitation to serve as honorary president of the twelfth International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry, to be held September 9 to 13 in New York. The congress will be part of a two-week world chemical conclave which will also include the diamond jubilee meeting of the American Chemical Society and the sixteenth conference of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry.

The importance of the forthcoming congress, the first in the United States since 1912, goes far beyond the exchange of scientific and technical information, Dr. Conant pointed out in accepting the honorary chairmanship. He acclaimed the gathering of scientists from many lands as a "heartening symbol of the unity of civilization" in these "days of distrust and fear."

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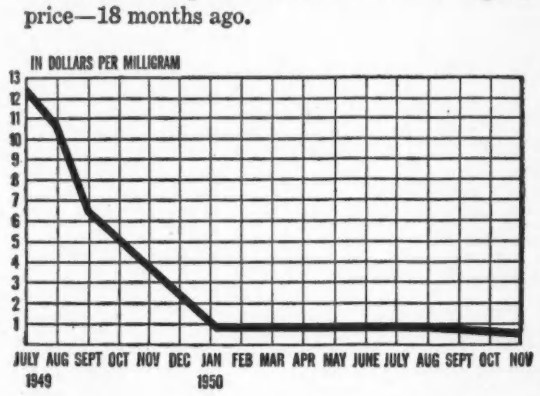

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Vitamin K_1
Alpha Tocopherol
Alpha Tocopheryl Acetate
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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, March 23 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. 40 - —
over 92.5 C. m.p. dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- .13
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- .13¾
tanks, frt. equald lb. .10½- .11
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, tech. fib., dms lb. .45 - —
Acetanilide tech. bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- .26½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .26½- .27½
smaller lots lb. .29½- .30½
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —
Acetic anhydride dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- .15
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16 - .16½
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - .13½
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .74 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —
Acetoacetorthochloranilide bbls., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .79 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- .10
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.38
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
Acetylpara-aminophenol-N, fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.54
smaller lots, same basis lb. 1.52 - 1.60
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .41½- —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech. dms lb. .38½- —
Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 14.50 - —
cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs. 24.00 -26.00
USP, cbys., works 100 lbs. 17.00 -19.00
tech. dms. c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Acetic annydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers' primary distrib., point of ship't, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls. same basis. lb. .55 - —
Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich. Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .26½- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75
Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —
Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic, USP, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 24.85 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.25 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo. 25.50 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 26.00 - —
Battery, chys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., E., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 8.20
Benzoic, tech. bbls. dms., 100 lbs or more lb. .40 - .43
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb. .50 - .54
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see betaoxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.39
Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 145.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 191.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 196.00 - —
bulk., c.l., works ton. 116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 120.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 146.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 176.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 96.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Acid, Broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tankcars, works lb. .36½- —
Cacodylic, bots lb. 10.00 -11.00
Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
synth., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Capric, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .49 - —
Caprylic, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .49 - —
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .36 - .36½
Cassello, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.44 - —
Chicago, bbls., frt. alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 - .059
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 - —
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .28½
USP (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 4.00
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher.
USP, cryst., dms., c.l. lb. .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .28 - —
smaller lots lb. .28½- —
kgs. lb. .29½- —
gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .29½- .30¾
double dist., dms lb. .31½- .32¾
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .21 - .22¼
double dist., dms lb. .21½- .22¾
Cresylic, com., coaltar, 50% above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.31 - 1.36
l.c.l., non-ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.34 - 1.49
ret. dms. c.l. same basis gal. 1.28 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.33 - —
207° C, tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - 1.25
204° to 207° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.36 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.39 - —
ret. dms. c.l. same basis gal. 1.33 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.38 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.25 - —

Acid, cresylic, petroleum, 195° to 213° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .50 - .53
237° C to 265° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .63
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .46 - —
Imported, coaltar, 75% at 215°C or over, dms., c.i.f. gal. 1.35 - 1.55
Crotonic, fib dms. works lb .29 —
Cyanoacetic, tech. bbls lb 90 1.25
Desoxycholic, bots lb. 22.00 -25.00
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see under "D" 2, 4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .31½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —
Folic, bots., fib. cns., kilo or more. gram. 2.00 —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .20
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14½- .15½
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .20¼
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .37 - .38
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.89 - —
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - —
Gamma dry ground bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .25 - .33
dms. lb. .16 - —
kgs. lb. .18 - —
Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
25-lb lots, works lb. 2.60 - —
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .80 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb. 2.67 - —
57%, cbys lb. 2.98 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .43 - —

Acid, hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.00 - —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots lb. .37 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .24 - .25
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535- .1955
Hydrofluosilicic 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .085 - —
Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys. lb 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb. .78 - —
J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
L, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .20
smaller lots lb. .16½- .21
80%, bbls., 5 bbls. or more lb. .29 - .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .2950- .3690
plastic grade 50% bbls., 20 or more works lb. .21¾- —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼- .22¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3865- —
tech., 22% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.95 -11.95
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.35 -12.35
cbys., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -17.85
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - .87
Lauric, 90-95%, dms lb. .33 - —
60%, dms lb. .30 - —
Linseed oil, reg., dist., dms lb. .2560- .26
water white, dms lb. .2860- .27
Maleic, anhydride (see M), powder, dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .37 - —
Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .76½- .80
Molybdic, dms., 85%-92% works lb. .83 - —
Monochloroacetic, purified flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms lb. .20 - .22
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.80
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.55
tanks, works ton. 29.00 -31.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.80
tanks, works ton. 31.00 -33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.40
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.40
tanks, works ton. 36.00 -38.00
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .24¼
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Myristic, dms., l.c.l lb. .38 - —
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-3-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's)
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms. frt adjusted kilo. 9.00 9.30
Nicotinicamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° cbys. c.l. E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
38° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
42° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15¼
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
Octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic).
Oleic (see Oil red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming)
Orthocresotinic, dms. ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .64 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .16½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17½- —
Palm oil, white dist. dms lb. .21¼- .21¾
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms lb. .21¼- .21¾
USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works lb. 4.50 - 5.10
smaller lots, works lb. 4.85 - 5.30
Para-aminosalicylic, dms 1,000-lb lots or more lb. 6.00 7.50
smaller lots lb 6.05 7.80
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).

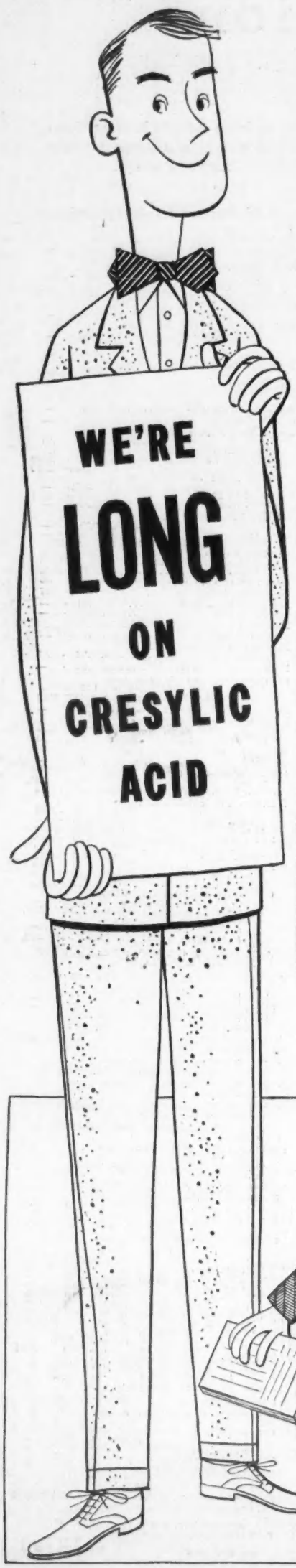
Abbreviations
Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	distr.	distilled	neut.	neutral
		dist.	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dextro.	distributor		
ammo.	ammonia	djus.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	Pac.	Pacific
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	pf.	proof
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	phos.	phosphate
		F.	fahrenheit	photo.	photographic
		ferment.	fermentation	pkgs.	packages
Be.	Baume	ffa.	free fatty acid	powd.	powdered
bgs.	bags	ffc.	free from chlorine	precip.	precipitated
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	prod.	producer
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	pt.	point
bots.	bottles	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	pulv.	pulverized
b.p.	boiling point			purif.	purified
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
b.r.	boiling range	fus.	fused	refd.	refined
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	refy.	refinery
C.	centigrade	gran.	granular	reg.	regular
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground	resub.	resublimed
CD	completely denatured	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	ret.	returnable
				SD.	specially denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	s.d.	single distilled
				S. E.	southeast
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	secs.	seconds
c.l.	car lots	incl.	included	s.g.	specific gravity
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial	ship't	shipment
col.	color	kgs.	kegs	solut.	solution
com'l	commercial	lacq.	lacquer	s.u.	standard unit
conc.	concentrated	lb.	pound	synth.	synthetic
CP	chemically pure	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tech.	technical
cps.	centipoises	liq.	liquid	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cryst.	crystal	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point		
cs.	cases	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	vis.	viscosity
ctns.	cartons			VM&P.	varnish makers & painters
cyls.	cylinders	min.	minimum		
dbl.	double	m.p.	melting point	W.	west
denat.	denatured	N.	nitrogen	w.w.	water white
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Paratoluidinmetasulphonic—Aldol

Acid, paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works	lb.	.92	- 1.04
Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works	lb.	.58	- .62
70-72%, cbys., works	lb.	.61	- .66
Phenylacetic, bots	lb.	1.45	- 1.75
dms., 1,000 lbs	lb.	1.45	- 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).			
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).			
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00	- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	7.50	- 8.00
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l.	lb.	.10½	- —
For shipments in cbys., add handling charges			
Picramic, bgs	lb.	.65	- .70
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls	lb.	.55	- —
smaller lots, dms	lb.	.81	- .87
tech., bbls	lb.	.32	- .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., works	lb.	.25½	- .26
tanks, works	lb.	.24	- —
Pyrogallic, NF, cryst., dms	lb.	3.25	- 3.30
tech., bbls	lb.	2.76	- 2.81
Pyroligneous, dms., extra, l.c.l., works, South	gal.	.31	- —
whse., N. Y. C.	gal.	.50	- —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).			
S, bbls., works	lb.	3.25	- —
Salicylic, crude, bgs	lb.	.33	- .34
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.35	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.42	- —
dyestuffs grade, bbls	lb.	.36	- —
USP, cryst., bbls	lb.	.44	- —
powder, bbls	lb.	.49	- —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.90¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.92¾	- —
Soybean oil, double dist., dms	lb.	.22½	- .23¾
single dist., dms	lb.	.22	- .23¼
Stearic, double pressed, bgs	lb.	.24¼	- .25½
single-pressed, bgs	lb.	.23¾	- .26
triple-pressed, bgs	lb.	.26½	- .27¾
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.75	- —
tech., bbls., works	lb.	.60	- .65
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20	- —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.75	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.05	- 2.85
tanks, works	ton	16.30	- —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.10	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.30	- 8.10
tanks, works	ton	20.00	- —
98%, tanks, works	ton	21.00	- —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.09¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼	- .11¾
5 pt. bottles extra cs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.13¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾	- .20¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, works	ton	22.40	- —
Tallow, dist., dms	lb.	.20½	- .21¾
hydrated, dms	lb.	.23	- .24
Tannic, tech., dms	lb.	.90	- .92
NF, USP XIII, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.59	- 1.60
smaller lots	lb.	1.65	- —
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	1.60	- —
smaller lots	lb.	1.58	- —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.39½	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.40	- —
100-lb. dms	lb.	.41	- —
small dms.	lb.	.43	- .45
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100%	lb.	1.60	- 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.74	- —
Toluenesulphonic, dms. c.l., works	lb.	.18½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.17	- —
Trichloroacetic, bots	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under T,2,4,5-T)			
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works	lb.	2.40	Nom.
Undecylenic, dms	lb.	1.00	- 1.25
Aconite leaves, bls	lb.	.35	- .40
Root, bls	lb.	.48	- .65
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots	oz.	27.50	-32.50
cryst., potent, bots	oz.	78.00	-85.00
Acrolein, dms. works	lb.	.50	- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.40½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.41	- .60
tanks, works	lb.	.39	- —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)			
Adonis vernalis herb, bls	lb.	.22	- .24
Agar, USP, Kobe, No. 1 strip, bls	lb.	1.40	- 1.50
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms	lb.	1.80	- 1.85
Agaric, white, bls	lb.	2.25	Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls	lb.	.30	- .35
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works,	lb.	8.50	-11.00
Albumen (eggs), edible, flake, bbls.	lb.	2.07	- 2.10
powd., bbls	lb.	2.10	- 2.13
tech., cryst., bbls	lb.	.93	- .95
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).			
light, dms., l.c.l	lb.	.70	- .80
Egg (see Albumen).			
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32½	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.30	- —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms. c.l., frt. alld, E. Miss.	lb.	.21	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb.	.22	- —
tanks, frt. alld, E. of Miss. (see also Fusel oil, ref.)	lb.	.19	- —
fermentation, refined, 126-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34¼	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.32	- —
128-132°C, dms., l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.36½	- —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38½	- —
Benzyl, NF, dms	lb.	.65	- .88
tech., dms. works, frt. equald.	lb.	.45	- .50
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.29¾	- .36¾
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30¼	- .37¼
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.28	- .35
synthetic normal, dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.19¼	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20¼	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.17½	- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾	- .14¾
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	- .15½
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld	lb.	.11	- .13
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¾	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12	- —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.30	- —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs	lb.	1.50	- —
smaller lots	lb.	1.55	- —
Cinnamic, bots.	lb	2.75	- 3.20
Decyl, bots	lb.	2.00	- —
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R	gal.	.79	- 1.03½
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.83	- 1.12½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.67	- .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.			
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R	gal.	.69½	- 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73½	- 1.12½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.57½	- .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.			
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R	gal.	.69½	- 1.05½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73½	- 1.14½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.57½	- .91½
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.68	- 1.08
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.72	- 1.15
tanks, same basis	gal.	.56	- .92
Alcohol, denatured, SD3A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R	gal.	.68	- 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.72	- 1.12½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.56	- .89½
SD23A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.79½	- 1.05
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.83½	- 1.14
tanks, same basis	gal.	.67½	- .91
SD23H, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.70	- 1.05½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74	- 1.14½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.58	- .91½
SD27A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	1.26	- 1.44
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.35	- 1.53
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.14	- 1.30
SD30, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.76½	- 1.01
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.80½	- 1.10
tanks, same basis	gal.	.64½	- .87
SD35A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.82½	- 1.09
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.86½	- 1.18
tanks, same basis	gal.	.70½	- .95
SD40, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.79	- 1.07
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.83	- 1.16
tanks, same basis	gal.	.67	- .93
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½	- —
Ethyl, 190 pf, USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R	gal.	18.11	-18.15½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	18.15	-18.24½
tanks, same basis	gal.	17.99	-18.01½
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R	gal.	1.01	- 1.05½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.05	- 1.14½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.89	- .91½
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	19.08	-19.12½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	19.12	-19.21½
tanks, same basis	gal.	18.96	-18.98½
Ethylbutyl, dms. c.l., works	lb.	.29½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.28	- —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30¼	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27¾	- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works	lb.	.30	- —
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.21½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.18	- —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined)			
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20½	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.17½	- —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.29¾	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.26¼	- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.54	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.59	- —
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.42	- —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.55½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.60½	- —
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.43½	- —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.59	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.64	- —
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.47	- —
Lauryl, bots	lb.	2.00	- —
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl)			
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexonal).			
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots	lb.	1.70	- 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).			
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).			
Phenylethyl, dms	lb.	1.65	- 1.95
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works	lb.	.76	- .81
smaller lots, works	lb.	.81	- .86
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11	- —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).			
Tetrahydrofurfuryl cns., Waverly, N. Y	lb.	.47	- —
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y	lb.	.40½	- —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.42½	- —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y	lb.	.38	- —
industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y	lb.	.29	- —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y	lb.	.30½	- —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	lb.	.26½	- —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works	lb.	.20	- .21
denaturing grade dms.	gal	1.33	1.48



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Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Algin, bbls., fib, dms. lb. 1.30 - 2.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin)
Alkanet, root, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Allethrin, 100%, dms., 1 to 10 dm., lots lb. 45.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 50.00 -55.00
solution, 20%, dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb. 9.00 - —
10%, dms., works gal. 7.75 - —
2%, dms., works gal. 7.75 - —
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs. lb. .13½- .16
Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.45 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .51 - —
solution, 40%, dms., works lb. .25½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs. lb. .38 - .39
powdered, cs. lb. .48 - .49
Curacao, kgs. lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs. lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 3.75 - —
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .83 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls. frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - 3.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline ret. dms. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Alphapinene tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd fi. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots. kilo. 350.00 - —
Acetate, bots. kilo. 350.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls. lb. .24 - .40
Alum ammonium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.70
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms. lb. .17 - —
Soda, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina calcined, bgs. c.l., works lb. .03½- .05½
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide)
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1070- —
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .27 - .28
Fluoride tech. anhyd. bbls. c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Formate, basic solution, cbys., c.l lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 -85.00
light, bgs., dlvd lb .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .21¼- —
contract, works lb. .20¼- —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .18¼- —
contract, works lb. .17¼- —
dried, USP XII, fib dms. works, lb. .79½- —
contract, works lb. .76½- —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls. lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .19 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs. lb. .18 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, dms., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, Calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified 8-240 mesh, dms., frt alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs. ton, frt alld lb. .12½- —
smaller lots frt alld. lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh dms., frt alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms. frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs. frt. alld lb .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices 1c of Denver ¾c per lb higher.
Optical, floated, kgs., dlvd. lb. .36 - .36
unclassified, dms. frt alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs. frt alld lb .15 - —
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .59½- —
standard, dms lb. .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .97½- —
standard, dms lb. .68½- —
rubber comp., dms lb. .58½- —
unpolished, standard, dms lb. .54½- —
varnish standard, dms lb. .59 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb for 100-lb dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb dm. 3c per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .42 - .43
l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .42 - .43
l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .42 - .43
l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
Sulphate com'l bulk c.l. works, 100 lbs 1.65 - —
ground, bgs, works ton. 33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ton. 36.00 - —
tron free, bgs. c.l. works frt equald 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
NF gran dms. works lb 27 - 28
powd. dms. works lb 32 - 33
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)
Ambergris gray bots oz 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls. lb. .94 - 1.03

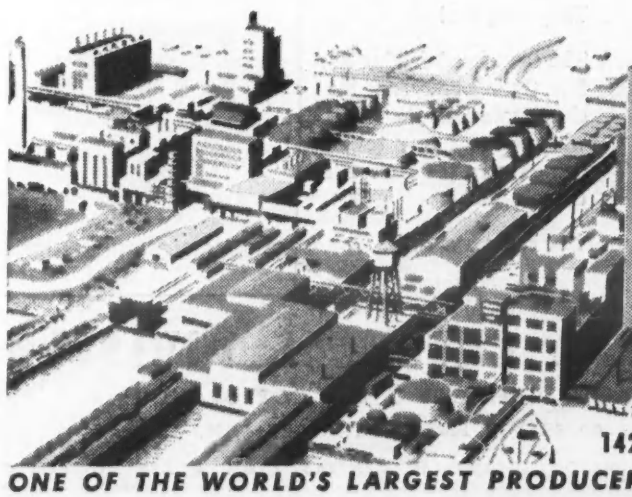
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms. lb. 5.60 - 5.85
Aminopyrine, USP bots. dms lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton. 79.00 -80.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .17 - .17½
2 lb. .19 - .19½
3 lb. .21 - .21½
4 lb 16 - 19½
refrigeration, tanks, works ton. 80.00 -82.50
Aqua 29.4% NH_3, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 80.00 -86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs. c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.65 -11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor tankcars, works, anhyd basis ton. 75.00 -80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .47 - —
Benzoate, USP dms. kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt alld lb .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton. 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride dms., dlvd lb. .18¾- .19¼
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls. lb. .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.

Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech., (see Ammoniac sal)
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .19 - —
Citrate, plastic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride)
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 4.01 - 4.11
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms. works lb. .40½- —
kgs., works lb. .42½- —
25%, dms., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
tech., bbls., works lb. .37 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, chemical grade, bbls., kgs lb. .85 - —
metal grade, kgs lb. .90 - —
tech grade, bbls. kgs lb .80 - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 69.50 - —
western 33.5% N, bgs., del., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 76.55 - —
domestic, bgs., western works. ton. 61.00 -63.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton 48.50 - —
Oleate, dms. precip lb 23¼ - —
Oxalate fine gran, dms lb .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran. bbls., c.l. works ton. 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 235.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs. lb. .30 - .33

Ammonium phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
dibasic NF V bbls dms lb 40 - —
tech, bgs., c.l., works lb. 08 - —
l.c.l., works lb 09½ - —
Salicylate, NF, dms, kgs lb. 1.34 - 1.39
Silicofluoride, dms, works lb 12 - .13
Sulphamate bbls, dms, works lb 18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton. 32.00 -45.00
converters, Gulf and Atlantic ports ton. No prices.
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100% works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 18 - 19
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .30
Thioglycollate, com'l., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
highly purified, cbys., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulphate cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld., lb. .50 - .55
Amphetamine citrate, dextro bots lb 36.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb 6.50 - —
Hydrochloride, dextro, dibasic bots lb. 36.00 -40.00
monobasic bots lb 34.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dms lb. 6.25 - —
Sulphate, dextro, dms lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00

PUBLICKER PRODUCTS INCLUDE:
ETHYL ALCOHOL
• Pure (USP) • Denatured
• Proprietary Solvent • Anhydrous (200 proof)
ACETONE • BUTYL ALCOHOL
BUTYL ACETATE • ACETIC ACID
ACETALDEHYDE
AMYL ACETATE • PACO SOLVENT

WHETHER you're filling a formula that calls for ethyl alcohol as "2 ccm sp. vini sicat ux" or using a tank car a day, Publicker can supply you with products of known purity and absolute uniformity—always. And, while our productive capacity is the world's largest, we consider Quality Control and Customer Service of greater importance in warranting your patronage.



PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES INC.
1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILA. 2, PA.
ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF ALCOHOLS AND SOLVENTS

Amyl Acetate—Black, Bone

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾ - .31¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30¾ - .32¾
tanks, dlvd. lb. .28 - .30
High test amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, 1½c. per pound higher.
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.95 - 2.20
Nitrite USP bots lb 1 75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .80 - .85
Anethol, NF, cns., dms. lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Angelica root, dom. bls. lb. .65 - 70
imported, bls lb. .70 - .80
Angostura bark, bls lb. .45 - .50
Aniline oil, dms. c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - .20
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .17 - .18
Salt, dms., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs. lb. .38 - .40
afloat, bgs. lb. .38 - —
Cyprus, bgs lb. .20 Nom.
Czech, bgs. lb. .19 - .20
Mexican, bgs. lb. .19 - .19½
Spanish, bgs. lb. .20 - .20½
Turkish, bgs. lb. .19 - .20
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms. lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Annatto powder, dms lb. 24 - 25
Seed, bgs. lb. .19 - .21
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
90%, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 - .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .42 - —
cases, c.l., mines lb. .42½ - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .34 - .45
lb. .34 - .45
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .35 - .46
c.l., works, Idaho lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., frt. alld., dlvd. lb. .42 - .42½
Trichloride, pails, works lb. .50 - .52
solution, cbys. lb. .29 - .30
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene, USP, dms. lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Apomorphine, USP, bots. lb. 23.40 - 23.65
Archil extract, bbls lb. No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .18 - .19
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. oz. 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo, dms. kilo. 70.00 - 90.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) 35.00 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .16 - .18
root, bls. lb. 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs. lb. .11 - .14
Arsenic, metal, lump, tols., prompt shipt lb. .80 .90
Sulphide, yellow, bbls lb. No stocks.
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .40 —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½ - .08½
Asafetida, cs. lb. .30 - .35
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 1,137.00
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 587.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 484.00 - —
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 379.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 323.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 302.00 - —
3Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 279.50 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 150.50 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 150.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 135.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 135.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 106.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 106.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 101.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 91.60 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 71.40 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 63.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 59.50 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 50.50 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 42.50 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 36.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 34.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 24.50 - —
Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Colo. ship. pt. ton. 34.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½ - —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09½ - .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 21.00 - —
Atropine, USP, bots. oz. 9.75 - 13.75
Sulphate, USP, bots. oz. 5.75 - 8.25

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial. .42 - —
10,000 units vial. .80 - —
50,000 units vial. 2.88 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs lb. .40 - .45
tree bark, bgs lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 5.25 - 5.27
Barium carbonate precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ton. 82.50 - 87.50
smaller lots, works ton. 92.50 - 97.50
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .30 - .35
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms lb. .19 - .21
tech., crystals bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.30 - 10.80
Chromate, bgs, frt. equald lb. .31½ - .32
Dioxide, dms., works lb. .14 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¾ - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .46 - —
smaller lots lb. .48 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls lb. .14 - —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 70.00 - —
Barium-potassium chromate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton. 90.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 100.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton. 9.40 - 12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton. 19.00 - —
95-75% bgs. mines ton. 20.00 - —
water-grd., paper, bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton. 37.60 - 37.85
ex-whse., N. Y. ton. 53.45 - 61.75
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 9.50 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .60 - .70
Root, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works ton. 12.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .73 - .85
tech., cbys., dms. lb. .50 - .55
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit lb. .02 - .0225
l.c.l., works, unit lb. .0210 - .0225
gamma, 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .02¾ - —
l.c.l., works, unit lb. .0295 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0325 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0335 - —
Benzidine base, bbls lb. 1.02 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.77
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa gal. .37 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30 - .35
Chicago district gal. .30 - .35
Cleveland district gal. .30 - .35
Geneva, Utah gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .35 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .37 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minaqua, Colo gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .37 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - .35
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .37 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .37 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .37 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .35 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .20½ - .23½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - .24½
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works, lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
High grade, benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Formate, cns. lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Propionate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots lb. 1.80 - 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots lb. 8.90 - 9.50
Berberine, bisulphate, cns lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Sulphate, cns lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Berberis root, bls lb. .30 - .35
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .78½ - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - —
Betapicolin, 98%, dms., works lb. .95 - —
Beth root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Biotin, cryst. gram. 10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.17 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb. 4.47 - 4.85
Oxychloride, dms lb. 4.32 - 4.37
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms. lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
cs., l.c.l., ship't point lb. .19 - .21
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾ - .22¾
Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.

DOING THE BEST WITH A

"Tight Squeeze All Around!"

Supplying unprecedented customer demands in the face of many raw material shortages is today's big challenge to the Chemical Industry. A "tight squeeze" is being felt all around, and each producer is working hard to overcome his particular part of the problem.

In the field of heavy chemicals, for example, lack of sulfur has meant curtailments in production of Sulfuric Acid and other important industrial chemicals made from it. As a major producer, General Chemical is using every possible tool to make increased tonnages available. Equipment is being converted to the use of sulfur-bearing ores, gases, and other alternate raw materials—all with the view to serving customers as efficiently as possible.

And this is but one of the problems that must be met by General—and by the Industry as a whole.

They will, too!

The same hard-driving effort, the ingenuity, and the close teamwork that have whipped so many tough problems in the past will do so again.

You can count on it!

BASIC CHEMICALS

FOR AMERICAN INDUSTRY ©

GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION

ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION

40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

OFFICES IN MAJOR INDUSTRIAL CENTERS FROM COAST TO COAST

Black, carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
bgs. ctns., l.c.l. dlvd or whse lb. .16 - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - .065
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - .105
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0750- .08
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- .0840
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1250- .13
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 —
ctns., l.c.l. whse lb. 08 —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G)
Iron oxide synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 —
l.c.l. works lb. 11¼- —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .077 - .33
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0075
Black ash (see Barium sulphide)
Blackberry bark of root, bls lb. .28 - .30
root, bls lb. .12 .15
Black dyes (see Dyes)
Black haw, root bark, bls lb 65 .75
tree bark, bls lb. .30 - .35
Black Indian hemp root, bls lb .50 .58
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 105.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 —
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 -140.00
bbls., c.l., works ton.95.00 —
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -140.00
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 -140.00
pulp, 66⅔% bbls. c.l., works ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.83.00 - —
Bleaching powder dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs. unit-ton. 9.25 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 9.50 - —
soluble, bgs., cs lb. .17 .19
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .57 - .65
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
Toner, bbls. litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue ultramarine)
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.35 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda)
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
tungstate, PTMA bbls., same basis lb. 3.35 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .27 - .31½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .23 - .31½
Victoria toner, molybdic PMA bbls lb. 3.90 - —
Tungstic PTMA bbls lb. 5.00 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c higher, Pac. Coast Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .08 - .10
Bone, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 -70.50
Chicago, works ton.65.00 -70.00
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D), precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip)
Boneset leaves and tops, bls lb. .18 - .20
Borage flowers, bls lb 40 45
Borax, tech., anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.67.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.114.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.139.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.83.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.88.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.108.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.113.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. is $45.50 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs. c.l. works, frt alld or nearest whse. point lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 .23
Borneol, ens. lb 2.25 2.50
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate)
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic)
Brimstone (see Sulphur)
Bromine purified cs. c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 —
Bromstyrol, bots lb 5.35 5.75
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A)
Gold, litho., ens., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, ens., dms., works, lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, ens., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, ens., dms., works, lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop, bls. lb. .30 .35
Brown iron oxide synth bgs. l.c.l., works lb. .12 .13
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, works lb. .12 —
powdered lb. .13 —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½ 15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. 04½- .13
l.c.l., works lb 04¾ .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Brown, umber, turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey type bgs., same basis, lb. .06½- .06¾
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .11 - —
Brucine, ens., 100 ozs oz. .33 - —
Sulphate, NF, ens., 100 ozs. oz. .27 - .30
Bryonia root, bls lb. .25 - .30
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .40 - .45
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .16 - .18
cut and sifted bls lb. .22 - .24
Berries, bgs lb. .80 .90
Burdock root, bls lb. .22 .26
Butadiene, cyls. refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- .12½
Butane, tndust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .25 .30
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .29¾- .36¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- .37¾
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - .35
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —

Black, Carbon—Caffeine Hydrobromide

Butyl ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Laurate, dms, works lb 42 —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb 60 - —
Oleate, refd, dms, l.c.l. works lb 52 —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate)
Stearate, dms, c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .32½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb .33½ —
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate)

C

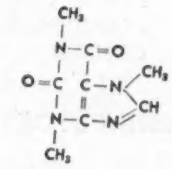
Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars lb 5.00 5.20
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb 2.53 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., frt equald lb 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.25 - —
anhydrous, dms lb. 5.50 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs or more lb 5.80 - —
anhydrous, dms 100 lbs or more lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated USP, dms, 100 lbs or more lb 2.60 —
Hydrobromide, bots lb 6.70 Nom.

57 VARIATIONS

Ancient alchemists used 57 variations for mercury, all designed to represent the planet. A few of them are illustrated at the right.

NO VARIATION

The modern symbol for caffeine, anhydrous, U.S.P., always is the same. And, used along with the famous Monsanto trade-mark, it means caffeine of highest quality... uniform, never-varying quality.



CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS, U.S.P. Specifications: White powder; loss on drying at 80° C., 0.25% max.; melting range, 235°-237.5° C.

Available in 100- and 25-pound fiber drums and in 10- and 5-pound boxes.

For information on Monsanto Pharmaceuticals, contact the nearest Monsanto Sales Office, or write MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

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Acetanilid, U.S.P.
Acetophenetidin, U.S.P.
Acetylsalicylic Acid, U.S.P. (Aspirin)
Benzoic Acid, U.S.P.
Benzyl Benzoate, U.S.P.
Caffeine, U.S.P.
Calcium Phosphate, Di
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P.
Chloramine-T, N.F.
Ferric Phosphates
Glycerophosphates
Magnesium Phosphates
Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P.
para-Aminosalicylic Acid
Phenol, U.S.P.
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P.
Phosphoric Acid
Potassium Ammonium Phosphate
Saccharin, U.S.P.
Salicylic Acid, U.S.P.
Salol (Phenyl Salicylate)
Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P.
Sodium para-Amino Salicylate
Sodium Phosphate
Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide, U.S.P.

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Calamine, USP—Cellulose Acetate-Butyrate Flake

Calamine USP dms ..... lb. .27 - .29
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs lb. .30 - .32
imported bleached, bls lb. 70 Nom.
stripped, bls ..... lb. .40 - .45
Calciferol cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram 1.90 - —
25 to 249 grams, works gram 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams, works gram 2.30 - —
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾- —
Calcium acetate, bgs. dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 4.00
Arsenate dealers dms. c.l whse., works frt. alld on 96 lbs or over lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 12 - .13
Bromide, NF, jars ..... lb. .90 - 1.10
Carbide, standard generator size dms., c.l., dlvd. ton. 128.00 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb .28 - .30
flake, 77-80% paper bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald ton. 25.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 52.00 -62.00
liquor, same basis 40%, tank-cars ton. 10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.25 - —
solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt. equald ton. 23.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton. 32.00 -69.00
USP, gran., bbls ..... lb. .30 - —

Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald, lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms ..... lb. .65 - .72
USP, bbls., dms ..... lb. .58 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, 6lb., dms, lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. .90 - —
Hypochloride, cns., cased (45 lbs.) same basis cs. 21.00 -23.00
100 lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, dm. 25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, ton lots or less, dms lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars ..... lb. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller quantities, works. lb. .41 - .47
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26¼
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works ..... lb. .10 - .12
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt adjusted gram. .07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms ..... lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.50
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .0605- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0655- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 7.20 - 7.50
Phytate, bgs., works ..... lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip. dms. frt. alld., works lb. .27½- —

Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- —
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works, lb. .44 - .45
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45 - .46
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb lots, works. lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls ..... lb. .55 - .60
Calomel, USP, powd., dms ..... lb. 4.02 - —
Camphene, dms., extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 17.80 -18.80
l.c.l., same basis ..... 100 lbs. 18.30 -19.65
tanks, same basis ..... 100 lbs. 15.60 -16.60
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated NF dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
natural, powd., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 - .55
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .85 - .93
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.) lb. .55½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .61 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .94 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls ..... lb. .25 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs ..... lb. .65 - .70
powd., bxs ..... lb. .80 - .85
Russian, bgs ..... lb. 2.80 - 2.90
powd., bxs ..... lb. 2.90 - 3.00

Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper .. lb. 4.50 - 6.50
from African pepper ..... lb. 5.75 - 6.75
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls ..... gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs ..... lb. .23½- .24
Carbazole, 97% steel dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.55 - —
bbls., same basis ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .07½- —
5-gal. dms., c.l. same basis lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .09¾- —
tankcars, same basis ..... lb. .0480- —
Dioxide, cyls ..... lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, lb. .10½- .11½
NF, cbys ..... lb. .17 - .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt alld lb. .08 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .109 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .07¼- .08¼
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .08¼- —
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal, NF dms. 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, fancy, cs lb. 4.00 - 4.10
medium, cs ..... lb. 3.90 - 3.95
decorticated, Alleppey, cs, afloat lb. 3.85 - 3.90
Ceylon, bgs ..... lb. 2.90 - 2.95
Guatemala, cs ..... lb. 3.70 - 3.75
Indian, cs ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Mangalore type, cs ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.55
green Alleppey, bgs ..... lb. 2.95 - —
Ceylon, bgs ..... lb. 2.85 - —
seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine No. 40, NF bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd lb 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls, 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls, 100 mg. 2.50 - —
gram quantities, ampuls gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per ampuls gram gm. .67½- —
tins, works ..... gm. .44 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per tins, gram lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. can. 1.00 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram lb. 25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram, cns. lb. 7.86 - —
feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, mill. units .18 - —
3,330 A units per gram lb. .85 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, milll. units .26 - —
Carvol, bots. ..... lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk ..... lb. .44 - .49
Casein, dom., acid-precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs or more, ship't point lb. .42 - .43
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .45 - .46
imp. acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock lb. .37¾- .38
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ex dock lb. .42½- —
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N.J lb. .21 - —
ton lots same basis lb. .22¼- —
dm lo's same basis lb. .24¼- —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls. lb. .18 - .18½
longstick ..... lb. .22 - .23
shipment, bls ..... lb. .20 - .21
shortstick, bls ..... lb. .18 - .19
shipment, bls ..... lb. .18 - .19
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs lb. .17 - .17½
broken, bls ..... lb. .16 - .16½
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls lb. .26 - .26½
broken bls ..... lb. .23 - .23½
unscraped, bls ..... lb. .24 - .24½
broken, bls ..... lb. .23 - .23½
Saigon, broken, bls ..... lb. .32 - .34
afloat ..... lb. .31 - .32
medium, bls ..... lb. .40 - .41
thin, bls., afloat ..... lb. .57 - .57½
Cassia, buds, bgs ..... lb. .35 - .38
Cassia fistula, nskts ..... lb. .30 - .35
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports, long ton. 310.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Castoreum, natural, cns ..... lb. 7.00 -30.00
artificial, cns ..... lb. 9.00 - 9.25
Catechol, CP cryst. fib. dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed dms. works ..... lb 4.00 - —
Catnip leaves, bls ..... lb. .75 - .80
Celery seed, French, bgs ..... lb. .34 - .36
Indian, bgs ..... lb. .28 - .28½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake ctns., works, frt alld on 100 lbs or more lb. .40 - .50
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .53 - —
regular, black dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .58 - —
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .58 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns. 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works, lb. .63 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works. lb. .56 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .57 - —
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works. lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .63 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .58 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .59 - —
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .70 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .71 - —

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CARBON DIOXIDE (SOLID)
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
CARBOXYMETHYLCELLULOSE
CAUSTIC POTASH
CAUSTIC SODA
CHLORIDE OF LIME
CHLORINE
COPPER SULPHATE
EPSOM SALTS
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
FORMALDEHYDE
GLYCERINE
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE
IRON CHROMITE
MURIATE OF POTASH
NAPHTHALENE
ORTHODICHLOROBENZENE
PARADICHLOROBENZENE
PERCHLORETHYLENE
POTASSIUM BICHROMATE
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE
PROPYLENE GLYCOL
SOAPS
SODA ASH
SODIUM BICARBONATE
SODIUM BISULPHATE
SODIUM BISULPHITE
SODIUM BICHROMATE
SODIUM CHROMATE
SODIUM HYDROSULFITE
SODIUM HYPOSULFITE
SODIUM METASILICATE
SODIUM NITRATE
SODIUM ORTHOSILICATE
SODIUM PERBORATE
SODIUM PHOSPHATES, All types
SODIUM SILICATE
SODIUM SULPHIDE
SODIUM SULPHATE
SODIUM SULPHITE
SODIUM SESQUICARBONATE
STEARATES
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TRICHLORETHYLENE
TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE
WETTING AGENTS
ZINC SULPHATE

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ALSO A COMPLETE LINE OF LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING SUPPLIES

Cellulose acetate-butyrate molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —
regular black, dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
Triacetate, flake ctns., works, frt alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .52 - —
Cerium hydrate dms., works lb. 1.25 - —
Oxalate NF bbls bgs works lb 70 - .79
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.75 - 1.85
smaller lots, works lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Chalk, precip. cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0295- .035
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .0395- .05
paint, bgs. c.l. works ton 40 00 —
papermakers, bgs. c.l., works ton 32.50 - 40 00
rubber makers, bgs. c.l., works ton 55.00 - 60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs. lb. .80 - .85
Roman, bls. lb. .80 - .85
Charcoal activated USP fib dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26¼- .32½
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone, NF, bbls lb. .23 - —
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton 51 80 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 49 80 - —
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works ton 46.80 - 59.00
lump, bgs., extra, returnable c.l., works ton 41.80 - 45.00
bulk, c.l., works ton 38.80 - 43.50
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l. works, South ton 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 40.00 - 50.00
lump bgs. c.l., works, South ton 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 40.00 - 50.00
bulk c.l., works South ton 30.00 - —
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0475 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0510 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1102 - .1202
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99 75%, 300 mesh, bgs. c.l., works ton 12.50 - 13.00
l.c.l., works ton 13.50 - 14.00
bulk, c.l., works ton 9.50 - 10.00
99 75%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 10.00 - 12.00
l.c.l., works ton 11.00 - 16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh bulk, c.l., works ton 13.00 - —
paper bgs. c.l., works. ton 16.00 - —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton 19.00 - 40.00
powd., bgs. c.l., ex dock net ton 35.00 - 45.00
l.c.l., ex whse net ton 45 00 - 60.00
Chloral, tech., 94% min. dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb .24 - —
tanks, works lb .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, jars lb. 1.10 - —
Chloramine T NF bbls. works lb. 75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - .75
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .85
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., frt. alld., c.l. lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .15 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., works. c.l. lb. .58 - —
same basis. l.c.l. lb. .59 - .60
125, 1,000 cps., same basis, c.l. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l. lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points lb. .10¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Chloroform, tech. dms., c.l., divd. E. lb. .17 - .18
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls. lb 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll, 4% oil soluble, water soluble, cosmetic and pharmaceutical, pails, tins lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 150 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.50 - —
5-lb pkg. lb 9 00 - —
1-lb pkg. lb 9 50 - —
Choline bitartrate fib dms., frt. adjusted lb 2.30 - 2.55
Chloride, fib dms., same basis lb 2.30 - 2.55
Dihydrogen citrate, fib dms., same basis lb 2.30 - 2.55
Chromium acetate powd. 72% Cr. bbls. works lb No stocks
solut., 7½% bbls., works lb. .08½- —
cbys lb. .10¼- —
8½%, bbls., works lb. .09 - —
cbys lb. .10¾- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb 44½- —
Green (see Green, chromium oxide)
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide)
Oleate, solid, bbls lb .49 - —
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .82 - —
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome)
Chrysarobin, USP, bots. lb. 7.65 - 10.27
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .46
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .32 - .35
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .57 - .65
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .30½- .42
Cinchophen NF heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
Standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls. lb. .37 - .40
Citral, bots., cns. lb. 6.75 - 9.00
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 4.35 - 7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 3.95 - 5.25
Civet, artificial, bots. lb. 13.75 - 15.00
natural, bots. oz. 4.00 - 5.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls. lb. .45 - .45½
Zanzibar, bls. lb. .45 - .45½
Clover tops, red, bgs. lb. .95 - 1.05
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld. lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —

CMC, tech., low and medium vis., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .41 - .46
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. .43 - .48
Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas crude, resale, dms. c.l. ex-whse, gal. .24 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .26 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .14½- —
refd., resale bbls. c.l. ex-whse. gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .27 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. 15 - —
Cobalt, acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.11 - —
Carbonate, 48%, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.84 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., works, lb. 1.06½ - —
Hydrate, 60.3% Co., bbls. lb. 2.41 - —
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms lb. .62¼- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb. .28¼- —
Metal, 97.99%, kgs., ex-whse lb. 2.10 - —
under 100 lbs., ex-whse lb. 2.17 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¼ - —
Nitrate 20.1% Co., bbls. lb. .96 - —
Oxide, black, kgs. lb. 1.60 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs lb. 1.49 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .26½ - —
Sulphate, bgs., 21% Co., kgs lb. 1.22¼ - —
Cocaine USP cns. 100-oz oz 15 00 - —
Hydrochloride cns. 100-oz lots oz 11 75 - —
Cochineal, gray bgs lb 67 - 68
silver Teneriffe bgs lb 69 - 70
Cocillana bark, bgs. lb. .15 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .75½- .80½
Codeine NF cns. 100 ozs oz 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100 ozs oz 11.85 - —
Phosphate, USP cns. 100 ozs oz 10 25 - —
Sulphate USP cns 100 ozs oz 10 75 - —

Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver)
Conosh, black root, bls lb. .20 - .25
Blue, root, bls lb .17 - .18
Colchicine USP bots. cns. oz. 74.50 - 85.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .55 - .60
Seed bgs lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
Flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp bls lb. .30 - .35
Colombo, root, bls lb. .14 - .19
Coltsfoot leaves bgs lb .30 - .35
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .18 - .22
Copaiba balsam cns., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l. works lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Carbonate 55%, bgs. works lb. .22 - .23½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .34½- —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .22¾- —
Citrate USP 5-lb bots lb 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls lb. .597 - .617
Gluconate, cns. dms lb 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms. frt alld. E Miss. lb. .27½ - .28
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd lb. .24½- —
Naphthenate, liquid 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Nitrate tech. cryst. bbls works. lb. .25¼- —
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu bbls lb. .27 - —
solid 10% Cu bbls lb. .39 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .42
red, com'l, bbls., works, c.l. lb. .41 - .47
l.c.l. lb. .43 - .49
Oxychloride-suphate, bgs., frt. alld lb. .24¼ None.
Quinolate 5lb dms lb 3.50 - —
Resinate precip. dms. frt alld lb. .27½- —

Copper, Stearate, bgs., works lb. .49½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.95
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.95 - 10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works. lb. 1470 - —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 14 95 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt alld lb. .2435- —
l.c.l., works .2585- —
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .1470 - .2500
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2 50 - 2 75
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 17 00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works ton 20 00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports ton 277.50 - —
Pacific ports ton 272.50 - —
Coriander, seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .23½- .24
Czech, Roumanian, bgs lb. .25 - .25½
Moroccan, bgs lb. .29 - .30
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs min. 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.96 - —
Syrup, 42° dms., c.l 100 lbs. 6.91 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.06 - —
Cornsilk bls lb 15 - 19
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Cottonseed hull ash 32-36% potash bgs. dlvd. unit-ton 1 75 - —
Meal, 41% protein bulk, Memphis ton 80.00 - 81.00

Cellulose Acetate-Butyrate, Molding—Cottonseed Meal

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PROTECTIVE COATINGS DIVISION

WAD 3547B

PITTSBURGH COKE & CHEMICAL CO.
GRANT BUILDING • PITTSBURGH 19 PA.

Coumarin—Di-Isooctyl Phthalate

Coumarin, NF, cns.....lb 3.00 - 3.25
powd., cans.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Craneshill root, bls.....lb. .58 - .60
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. une ship lb. .34½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs lb. .35 - .36
Creosote coaltar crude tanks, works, frt adjusted gal. .20 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .41 - —
tanks same basis.....gal. .27 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works.gal. .188 - —
NF, beechwood, cbys., dms..lb. 1.35 - 1.40
hardwood, bots., cbys.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Pinewood, dms.....gal. .31 .35
Carbonate, NF, bots., cbys....lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Cresols, tech. dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .145 - —
USP non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .168 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis...lb. .161½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .155 - —
Crotonaldehyde 91-93% dms., c.l. works. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.16.25 - —

Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .27 - .30
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
powd., cs.....lb. .65 - .70
Culvers root, bbls.....lb. .55 - .75
Cumene dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .14 - —
tank, works.....lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs.....lb. .29 - .30
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .29 - .30
Cutch, extract, 65% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .06¼- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts,..ton.54.00 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis unit-ton. 2.60 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .36 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .34 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. works. lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .39¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .38¼- —
Cyclopropane, USP 2 lb. cyls, works, cyl.40.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works.....cyl.10.50 - —
Hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots gal. .32 - —
100-gal. lots.....gal. .31 - —
200-gal. lots.....gal. .30 - —

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2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .58 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .37
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
DDD, tech. fine grd. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .51½- —
lump, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .49 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .49½- —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .42 - .50
smaller lots, same basis lb. .44 - .51
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .39 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs. works ton.49.25 - —
18½% P, paper bgs., works ton.62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½%P. paper bgs. works..ton.50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls.....lb. .11 - 12
Neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls..lb. .21 - .22
over 2% ffa., bbls.....lb. .20 - .21
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .35 - .38
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, dms. lb.30.00 -34.00
dextro-laevo, dms.....lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y...100 lbs. 8.54 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.69 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 8.29 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.44 - —

Dextrin, corn, dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.39 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.54 - —
white paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 8.13 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.28 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs.....lb. .0960- .0910
Dextrose, USP dms.....lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots. works.....lb 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E....lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms.....lb. 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.50.00 -52.00
California.....ton.38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast. ton.62.00 - —
California.....ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.90.00 - —
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.....ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .73¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .74¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .74 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .40½- .40¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .41½- .41¾
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .39 - —
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .69¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .70¼- —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .67¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .68¼- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld.lb. .62 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .55¾- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .42¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .40 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .63¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .61½- —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
Dichlorophenol dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .43¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .44 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .41¾- —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .61 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .43 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .48½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34¼- .34¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35¼- .35¾
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .32½- .33
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E..lb. .62¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .63¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .60½- —
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E..lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .28 - —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¾ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28¾ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .26 - —
Monobutylether acetate dms., c.l., works. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .29½ - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½ - —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .22½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .42½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .40 - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .65¼- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots....kilo.180.00 -240.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots.....gram.12.50 -18.00
powd., bots.....oz.25.00 -30.00
Digitalis, leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Digitoxin, USP, bots.....gram. 8.06 - 9.60
Diglycol, laurate, dms.....lb. .35 - .38
Oleate, dms.....lb. .31 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. No prices.
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .50 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate bulk, 50 kilos or more..gram. .324 - —
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials..vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials..vial. 1.766 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .07½- —
Di-isooctyl phthalate dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾- .42
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .42¼- .43
tanks, same basis.....lb. .40 - —

Background for better detergents

More than a billion pounds of household and industrial cleaning compounds have been produced with synthetic detergent materials made by Oronite.

This broad acceptance is proof of the high regard which leading compounders, processors and end-users hold for Oronite products.

Large-scale production facilities and experience provide Oronite the background for better detergents and make Oronite a most important source of supply.

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY
THE NAME TO WATCH IN CHEMICALS

A partial list of other Oronite Chemicals

NOTICE
Some of the following are currently in short supply.

Detergent Alkane
Detergent Slurry
Detergent D-40
Detergent D-60
Wetting Agents
Lubricating Oil Additives
Cresylic Acids
Gas Odorants
Polybutenes
Sodium Sulfonates
Purified Sulfonate
Naphthenic Acids
Phthalic Anhydride
Ortho, Para Xylenes
Xylol
Aliphatic Acid
Hydroformer Catalyst

THESE EXTREMELY VERSATILE SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS FIND A WIDE VARIETY OF USES THROUGHOUT INDUSTRY

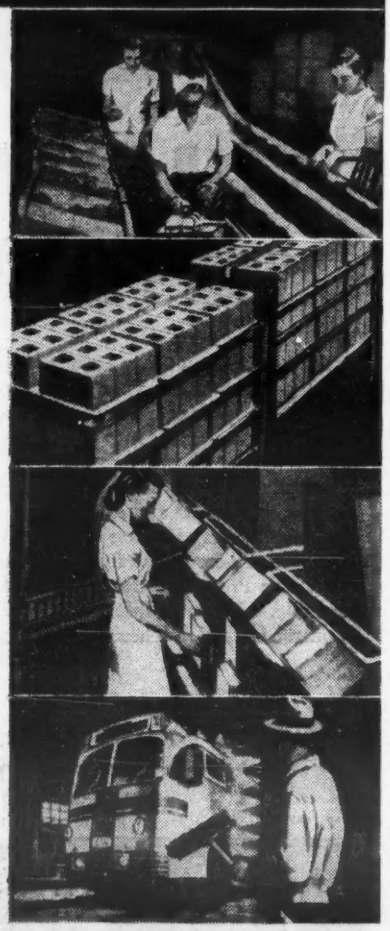
Four Examples:

1. FOOD AND VEGETABLE PROCESSING
A tremendous aid in washing, peeling and processing fruits and vegetables before canning or freezing. Improves their marketability and aids in the removal of dirt, insecticide and fertilizer residue.

2. CEMENT AND PLASTER INDUSTRIES
In the cement and plaster industries these surface active detergents are used to improve workability and plasticity, reduce abrasive wear on mixing equipment, facilitate "stripping" from molds or forms, improve texture and reduce water requirements—all of which contribute to lower costs.

3. CLEANING AND WASHING COMPOUNDS
Oronite supplies tremendous quantities of synthetic detergent materials to processors and compounders of packaged cleaners for all household and industrial uses.

4. TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT WASHING
Because of its fast action, quick rinsability and high detergency, Oronite D-40, either alone or in compounds, cuts cleaning and maintenance costs on trucks, trains, busses, passenger cars and other types of rolling stock.



ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY
30 SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIF. — STANDARD OIL BLDG., LOS ANGELES 15, CALIF.
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N.Y. — 800 S. MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 5, ILL.
824 WHITNEY BLDG., NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.

Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .49¾- =
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾- =
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - =
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .14 - .15
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .53 - =
c.c.l., works lb. .55 - =
tanks, works lb. .51 - =
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28¾- .31¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾- .32¾
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - .30
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78¾- =
l.c.l., works lb. .79¾- =
tanks, works lb. .77 - =
Sulphate, 55-gas. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - =
l.c.l. works lb. .16 - =
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16½- =
Dimethylamine 25%-40% dms., cl., works, basis 100% lb. .37 - .38
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37½- .38¼
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .34 - =
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - =
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 - =
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .25 - =
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.43 - =
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.45 - =
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 - =
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald. lb. .57 - =
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms. lb. .20 - =
purified, dms lb. .22 - =
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - =
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19 - =
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17 - =
Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .34 - =
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .10 - =
refd., dms lb. .21 - =
Dinonylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - =
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - =
tanks, works lb. .12 - =
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47 - =
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - =
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - =
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41½- .42
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .42½- .43
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .40 - =
Diopside, 16 mesh, bgs., f.o.b., works ton. 17.00 - =
325 mesh, same basis ton. 20.00 - =
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .52 - =
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .53 - =
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - =
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26¾- =
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- =
Dip oil (see tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34 - =
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - =
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South gal. .38 - =
l.c.l. gal. .39 - =
l.c.l., whse., N. Y. gal. .58 - =
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south gal. .33 - =
l.c.l., works, South gal. .46 - =
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .52 - =
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - =
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .53 - .91
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - =
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - =
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l. lb. .28 - =
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - =
tankcars, works lb. .25 - =
tech., tankcars, works lb. .24 - =
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots. lb. .43 - =
smaller lots lb. .44 - =
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP dms. lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16¾- .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - =
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¾- =
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- =
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- =
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - =
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - =
tanks, works lb. .31 - =
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - =
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - =
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock ton. No stocks.
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - =
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - =
tanks, works lb. .19 - =
40-50%, on 100% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.25 - =
l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - =
tanks, works lb. 1.20 - =
Dodecyltoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - =
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - =
tanks works lb. .13 - =
Doggrass root, dom., cut bls. lb. .26 - .28
imp., NF, cut, bls lb. .30 - .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica lb. .11 - .13
Dragon's blood, drops, cs. lb. .45 - .47
mass, cs. lb. .90 - 1.00
reeds, cs. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 17.60 -17.60
No. 2, cns. lb. 17.60 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns. lb. 22.20 -32.85
No. 3, cns. lb. 35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns. lb 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns. lb 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns. lb. 22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns. lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns. lb 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 17.00 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns. lb 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns. lb 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns. lb 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 10.95 - =
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns. lb. 13.55 - =
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 16.10 - =
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns. lb. 16.10 - =
No. 6, cns. lb. 16.10 - =
No. 7, cns. lb. 14.60 - =
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns. lb. 10.95 - =
No. 4, cns. lb. 20.05 - =
No. 5, cns. lb. 5.70 - =
No. 10, cns. lb. 20.70 - =
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns. lb 3.75 - =
No. 9, cns. lb 3.75 - =
No. 10, cns. lb 3.00 - =
No. 11, cns. lb 2.25 - =
No. 12, cns. lb 3.00 - =
No. 17, cns. lb 10.95 - =
No. 18, cns. lb. 24.00 - =
No. 19, cns. lb. 20.05 - =
No. 21, cns. lb 4.70 - =
No. 22, cns. lb 10.95 - =
No. 26, cns. lb. 24.65 - =
No. 33, cns lb 17.45 - =
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns. lb. 16.10 - =
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns. lb. 10.95 - =
No. 8, cns. lb 10.95 - =
No. 10, cns. lb 13.50 - =
No. 11, cns. lb 13.50 - =
No. 22, cns. lb 9.15 - =
No. 33, cns. lb 14.65 - =
No. 37, cns. lb. 13.55 - =

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 16.10 - =
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 16.10 - =
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 13.50 - =
Yellow, Ext. D&C No. 1, cns. lb. 10.95 - =

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
20 Orange AD lb. .64 - =
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .78 - =
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .64 - =
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .83 - =
40 Orange R extra, conc. lb. 1.06 - =
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. .57 - =
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .74 - =
151 Orange Y lb. .47 - =
161 Orange RR lb. .55 - =
176 Fast red A conc. lb. .90 - =
179 Azo rubine XX, conc. lb. 1.04 - =
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - =
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb. .93 - =
202 Chrome blue black, conc. lb. .68 - =
203 Chrome black T lb. .71 - =
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - =
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - =
234 Resorcin brown lb. .89 - =
246 Blue black, extra, conc. lb. .86 - =
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - =
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125% lb. 1.09 - =
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.40 - =
304 Neutral black 2B, conc, 200% lb. 2.01 - =
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - =
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc lb. .86 - =
365 Brilliant yellow, conc. lb. 2.34 - =
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.65 - =
401 Diazo black, BHD lb. .63 - =
406 Blue, 2B, extra, conc. lb. 1.07 - =
419 Diamine fast red FC lb. 1.12 - =

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
420 Diamine brown M lb. .90 - =
448 Benzo purpurine 4B conc. lb. 1.18 - =
518 Diamine sky blue FF extra conc., 150% lb. 2.23 - =
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc lb. 2.03 - =
581 Direct black E, double lb. .89 - =
593 Diamine green BXN conc, 150% lb. .97 - =
598 Congo brown GG, conc, 150% lb. 1.46 - =
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc lb. .92 - =
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb. 1.79 - =
640 Tartrazine conc lb. 1.46 - =
653 Auramine conc lb. 1.85 - =
657 Victoria green, sml. cryst lb. 2.10 - =
662 Brilliant green cryst lb. 2.79 - =
667 Brilliant milling green B conc lb. 3.68 - =
671 Brilliant blue E lb. 1.73 - =
680 Methyl violet S, conc lb. 1.10 - =
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - =
698 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.58 - =
720 Chrome azure blue BR conc, 200% lb. 3.75 - =
729 Victoria blue B conc lb. 2.79 - =
739 Green SN extra lb. 2.41 - =
749 Rhodamine B extra lb. 4.33 - =
814 Fast yellow NNL conc, 175% lb. 3.11 - =
841 Safranine T extra, conc., 125% lb. 2.90 - =
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .68 - =
922 Methylene blue ZX lb. 1.55 - =
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste, lb. .76 - =

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype):
978 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains lb. .32 - =
1034 Alizarin red S, conc lb. 2.59 - =
1054 Anthraquinone blue B lb. 2.91 - =
1078 Anthraquinone green G lb. 2.72 - =
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 2.33 - =
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb. 2.00 - =
double paste lb. 4.00 - =
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75 - =
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste lb. 2.36 - =
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.57 - =
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.75 - =
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - =
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.68 - =
double paste lb. 3.35 - =
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste lb. 1.62 - =
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste lb. 1.65 - =
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PGN. lb. 2.31 - =
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EBN lb. 1.31 - =
p-24 Benzo fast black L conc., 150% lb. 2.18 - =
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA. lb. 2.79 - =
p-202 Zambesi black V lb. 1.06 - =
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.31 - =
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.42 - =

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DDT Government Specifications
2, 4-D Acid, Salt and Isopropyl Ester
TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE
ERGOSTEROL
(Non Irradiated)
MONTROSE CHEMICAL COMPANY
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y. TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dyes, Coaltar—Flurospar

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works.
Black, blue, No. 550 ..... lb. .61 - —
Jet, No. 551 ..... lb. .89 - —
Brown, R, conc ..... lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant ..... lb. .90 - —
Red 4 B, conc ..... lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow, C ..... lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc ..... lb. 1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Auramine, O. ..... lb. 1.65 - —
Black, basic, blue ..... lb 1.21 - —
Jet ..... lb. 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B. conc lb. 1.35 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc lb. .86 - —
Chrysodine, R, extra ..... lb. .60 - —
Y, extra ..... lb. .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc ..... lb. 3.06 - —
Green, malachite, conc ..... lb 2.10 - —
Rhodamine, B ..... lb 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y, conc ..... lb 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl, B ..... lb. 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Azo rubine R, extra, conc ... lb. 1.04 - —
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .86 - —
Orange, Acid, Y, conc ..... lb. .47 - —
Scarlet, croceine, MOO ..... lb. 1.45 - —
Yellow, azo-, conc ..... lb. .90 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra ..... lb. 2.04 - —
Methanil, conc ..... lb. .91 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls ..... lb. .65 - .70
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid .. lb. 1.06 - 1.08
tanners, bbls ..... lb. .07½- .08
Elder flowers, bright, bls ..... lb. .40 - .50
Elecampane root bls ..... lb. .22 - .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls ..... lb. .39 - .45
powd., bbls. bxs ..... lb. .40 - .45
select, bndls ..... lb. .50 - .55
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz.38.75 - —
Ephedrine synthetic, USP anny drous, bots., 100 ozs .. oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs oz. .75 - —
Sulphate cryst., tins, 100 ozs. oz. .72 - —
powd. tins 100 ozs oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .38¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .39½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .37 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams gram. .50 - .60
Epsom salt, tech. bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 with-drawal 100 lbs 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 3.35 - —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo.140.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined ..... lb. No prices.
Eserine, bots. ..... oz.45.00 - 50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots ..... oz.32.50 - 34.00
Sulphate, bots. ..... oz.33.50 - 36.00

Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .32½- —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif. dms., frt. equald .. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
technical, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - —
Divinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals ..... bot. 1.12 - —
75 cc. hospitals ... bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms ..... lb. .30 - —
anesthesia, USP hospital, cns. lb. .78 - .90
industrial, USP dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E .. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14 - —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .06¾- .09¼
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .07½- .10
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .05 - .07½
Nitrous, conc. bots. 100 lb. lots lb 1.03 - 1.10
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .21¾
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .20¾- .22¾
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .18 - .20
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¼- .22
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .21¼- .23
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .18½- .20¼
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld .. lb. .20¼- .22¼
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .18½- .20½
NF, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .24 - .25

Ethylacetate, synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld .. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .13 - —
95-98%, c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .13¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld .. lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .16¼- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .13½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .55 - .59½
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .56½- .60½
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck-load, works .. lb. .49¾- —
less than truckload, dlvd .. lb. .58¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .48¾- —
Benzoate, dms ..... lb. .70 - .75
Bromide, tech., 96%, dms ..... lb. .41 - .43
Butyrate, bots ..... gal. 5.10 - 6.00
cns, works ..... lb. .58 - .67
dms., works ..... lb. .60 - —
Carbamate (see Urethane)
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - .20
cyls., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - .22
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
USP, bbls., cyls ..... lb. .23 - .24
Cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Formate, dms ..... lb. .65 - .70
Gallate, dms., 100 lb. to 2,000 lb. lots, works .. lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, bots., works ..... lb. 3.80 - 4.27
cbys., works ..... lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms., works ..... lb. .44¼- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l and truck-load, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload, works .. lb. .50½- .60
Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous).
Oenanthate, dms ..... lb. .95 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl-orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms. works. lb. .55 - —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).
Ethylanilin, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l ..... lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks ..... lb. .13 - —
Ethylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works. lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks ..... lb. .32 - —
Ethylcellulose, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. works .. lb. .73 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .75 - .83
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies .. lb. .12¾- —
tanks, frt. alld., E. of Rockies. lb. .10 - —
Prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt. equald .. lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. dlvd ..... lb. .19¼- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .48½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E .. lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .21 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .18½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .17½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .20 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .27¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .25 - —
Monostearate, dms ..... lb. .33 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss .. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride USP bots .. oz.11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethyl-orthotoluidine)
Ethylvanillin, cns., 3 lbs. or more .. lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns, dms ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Euphorbia pil, herb, bls ..... lb. .14 - .16
Eugenol, pure, USP, cns ..... lb. 3.42 - 4.25
Euphorbia, herb, bls ..... lb. .18 - .20

F

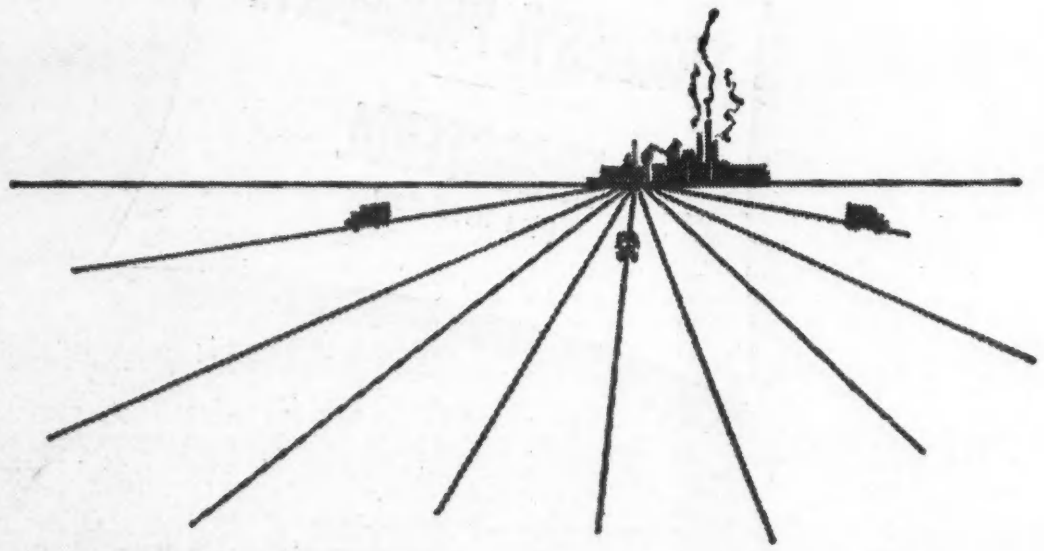
Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton.20.00 -22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works. ton.11.75 -12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ton.20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.18.00 -20.00
Fennel seed, Czech., bgs ..... lb. .12½- .14
French, bgs ..... lb. .14½ Nom.
Indian, bgs ..... lb. .16 Nom.
Syrian, bgs ..... lb. .14 Nom.
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs ..... lb. .11 - .11¼
Moroccan, bgs ..... lb. .07 - .07¼
Syrian, bgs ..... lb. .07 - .07¼
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron-ammonium citrate)
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate).
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron-glycerophosphate).
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite).
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric).
Film scrap, colored, cs., works .. lb. .18 - —
water-white, cs., works ..... lb. .20 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns ..... gal.31.50 -32.50
Oregon, bbls. ..... gal. 2.55 - 3.25
Fishberries, bgs ..... lb. .18 - .20
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area .. ton.140.00 -145.00
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area .. ton.130.00 -135.00
Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine .. ton.48.50 -50.00
ceramic grade, 95-98% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l .. ton.47.00 -48.00
85% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine .. ton.41.50 - —
metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 85-90% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton.38.00 - —
washed gravel, 80-80% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton.38.00 -40.00
80-85% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine .. ton.39.00 - —
85-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l .. ton.40.00 - —
70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l .. ton.41.00 -43.00
imported, bulk, ex dock, New York .. ton.37.00 - —

FORMALDEHYDE

u.s.p. 40%

New Up-To-Date Plant
with Modern Manufacturing Methods

Deliveries in our own Tank Wagons
in New England and New York Areas



NEW YORK SELLING AGENT:
RICHES-NELSON INC.
842 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y.

WATSON-PARK COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1925
BALLARDVALE, MASSACHUSETTS

Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms, c.l., E. works lb. .0625- .0675
l.c.l., E. works lb. .0675- .0725
tanks, E. works lb. .0420- .045
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395 - .0425

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .55 - .62
Fuller's earth dom powd bgs. c.l. Fla., Ga., mines ton 38.50 - —
spent, bulk Bayonne ton 2.00 4.00
imported, bgs. c.l. ton 30.00 40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 —
tanks works lb. 09½
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28¾- .29¾
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .29¾- .30¾
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - .28
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls lb. .20 - .30
Gambier, plantation bgs., ex dock lo. No stocks.
Extract, bbls No stocks.
Gammapicoline 95% dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas 80 octane tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 83 octane, tanks, gal. .1285- .136
Group 3, 82 octane tanks gal. .10375- .1075
Gulf coast, 82 octane tanks gal. .105 - .11
Pennsylvania, western U. S. motor 83 octane tanks gal. .1275- .13
natural 26-70 octane group 3, tanks gal. .0s875- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs lb. 1.25 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .30 - .32
Gentian root, bls lb. .15 - .18
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .19 - .22
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .20 - .23
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 3.65 - 4.15
prime, cns., dms lb. 2.20 - 3.20
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 2.65 - 3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 7.00 - 9.50
root, African, bls lb. .36 - .36½
Cochin, unbleached, bgs lb. .55 - .56
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .64 - .65
No. 2, bgs lb. .66 - .67
No. 3, bgs lb. .53 - .56
Mar.-Apr. shipment, bgs lb. .52 - .53
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .51 - .52
Nigerian, split, bgs., afloat lb. .32 - .35
Ginseng root cs lb. 13.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. ton 45.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 50.00 - —
Glue, bone, calcium type 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .22 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —

Bone glue, l.c.l., 1c. per lb. higher than c.l.

ground, 50-55 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - .30
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .32
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - .33
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .35
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .36
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .37
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .38
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .39
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .39
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .40
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .41
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .42½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .44
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - .45

Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls. ½c more than bgs.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd. lb. .46 - .54
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd. lb. .40 - .50
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .54 - .58
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54½- .58½
tanks, dlvd lb. .53½- .57½
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .54¼- .58
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54¾- .58½
tanks, dlvd lb. .53¾- .57½
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- .60
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56 - .60½
tanks, dlvd lb. .55 - .59½
USP, e.p., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .54¾- .58½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .55¼- .59
tanks, dlvd lb. .54¼- .58
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .54½- .57⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54⅞- .58⅜
tanks, dlvd lb. .53⅜- .57⅞
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz. 23.50 -24.00
acid-yellow, bots. oz. 21.00 -21.50
Gold of pleasure seed bgs., futures lb. .13 - .13½
Goldenseal root, bls lb. 3.75 - 4.25
powd., bxs. lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz. 13.00 -14.00
USP IX, bots oz. 14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .52 - .53
Graphite, imported, amorph, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. No prices.
crystalline, 88-90% powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse, lb. No prices.
97% powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, ngs., ctns., ex whse lb. No prices.
No. 2, bgs, whse lb. No prices.

Grease, Brown, loose, works lb.* .12½- —
house, works lb.* .13½- —
white, A, works lb.* .14⅝- —
white, B, works lb.* .14⅜- —
yellow, works lb.* .13⅜- —
white, choice, works lb.* .14⅞- —

* Indicates OPS ceilings.

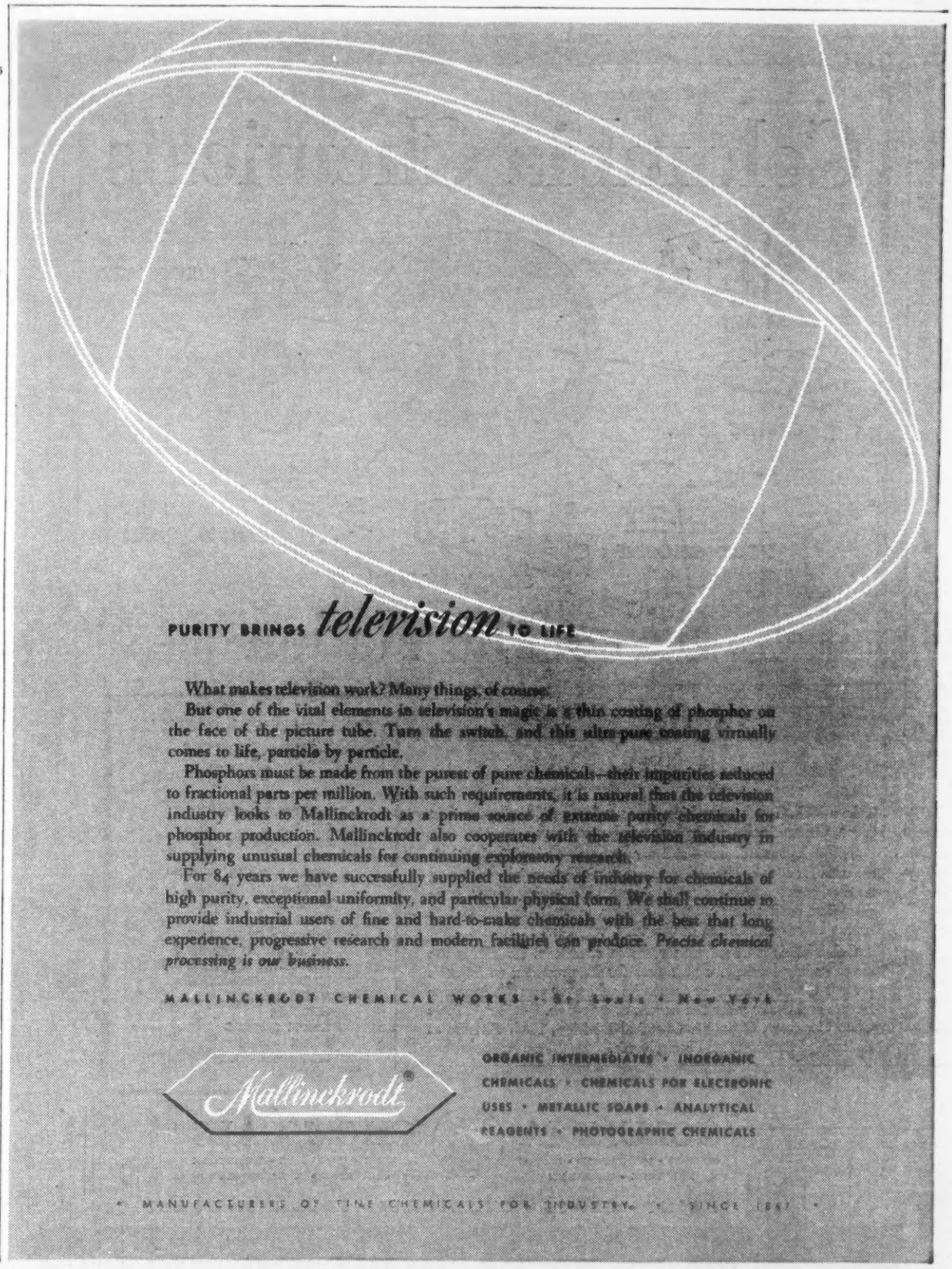
Green, brilliant thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 5.75 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light medium, blue content up to 5% bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .40½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¼- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .42¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .44½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .46 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .47¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .48¾- —

Green, chrome reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - .17¼

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C. S. C., Penn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Marine toner, thioflavin malachite, molybdated, PMA, bbls., works lb. 4.25 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs. lb. 5.00 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works, lb. 4.40 - —
resinated lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls. lb. .22 - .25
Guaiac resin, NF, cs lb. .60 - .65
ordinary, cs lb. .49 - .51
Wood, bls lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb. 1.90 - —
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Carbonate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana, powd. cs lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Gum accroides (see Gum yacca)
Aloe (see A.).
Ammoniac tears, cs lb. .50 - .60
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .13 - .16
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .21 - .22
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .50 - .63
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs. 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 - .27
No. 2, bgs lb. .20 - .22
No. 3, bgs lb. .17½ .19¼
Manila, loba B, bgs lb. No prices.
C, bgs lb. .32 - .33
CBB, bgs lb. .27 - .28
CNE, bgs. lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs lb. .27 - .28
DK, bgs lb. .22 - .24
dust, bgs lb. .12½- .13⅛
soft, MA, bgs lb. .25 - .26
WS, bgs lb. No prices.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .27 - .28
nubs, bgs lb. .32 - .33
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .21
sorts, bgs lb. .24 - .25
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .26 - .27
nubs, bgs lb. .40 - .41
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs lb. .23 - .25
dust, bgs. lb. .08 - .10
E, bgs. lb. .14 - .15
East India, bales, bold, bgs lb. .13½- .14⅛
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .10
black, bold, bgs lb. .13½- .14⅛
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .12
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .10 - .11
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14 - .16
nubs, bgs lb. .23 - .26


PURITY BRINGS television TO LIFE
What makes television work? Many things, of course.
But one of the vital elements in television's magic is a thin coating of phosphor on the face of the picture tube. Turn the switch, and this ultra-pure coating virtually comes to life, particle by particle.
Phosphors must be made from the purest of pure chemicals—their impurities reduced to fractional parts per million. With such requirements, it is natural that the television industry looks to Mallinckrodt as a prime source of extreme purity chemicals for phosphor production. Mallinckrodt also cooperates with the television industry in supplying unusual chemicals for continuing exploratory research.
For 84 years we have successfully supplied the needs of industry for chemicals of high purity, exceptional uniformity, and particular physical form. We shall continue to provide industrial users of fine and hard-to-make chemicals with the best that long experience, progressive research and modern facilities can produce. Practical chemical processing is our business.
MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS • St. Louis • New York
Mallinckrodt®
ORGANIC INTERMEDIATES • INORGANIC CHEMICALS • CHEMICALS FOR ELECTRONIC USES • METALLIC SOAPS • ANALYTICAL REAGENTS • PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS
• MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY • SINCE 1867 •

Gum, Dammar, Singapore—Iron-Potassium Oxalate

Gum, dammar Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .34 - .36
No. 2, bgs. lb. .23 - .25
No. 3, bgs. lb. .09½- .11
dust, bgs. lb. .09½- .11
seeds, bgs. lb. .12½- .13¼
Elemi, cns. lb. .24 - .26
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. fll., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minnespolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .20½- —
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .20½- —
Euphorbium, cs. lb. .25 - .80
Galbanum, cs. lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe cs. lb. .80 - .90
powd., bbls. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Ghatti, No. 1, bgs. lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs. lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1, bbls. lb. .55 - .65
No. 2, bbls. lb. .45 - .50
No. 3, bbls. lb. .39 - .45
Kauri, bgs. lb. .31½- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs. lb. .44 - .50
Mastic, cs. lb. 1.65 - 2.35
Myrrh, cs. lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs. lb. .16 - .18
tears, cs. lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. lb. No stocks.
Scammony, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs. lb. .10 - .11

Gum, tragacanth, No. 1, cs. lb. 3.50 - 5.00
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.50 - 4.00
No. 3, cs. lb. 2.75 - 3.50
powdered, USP, bbls. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs. lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald. ton.22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald. ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald. ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bags, c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald. ton.10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.10.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald. ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater Tex., frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —

Gypsum, stucco Clarence Center, N. Y. frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald. ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bags, c.l., Harlem River, N.Y., works. ton.22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton.21.00 - —

H

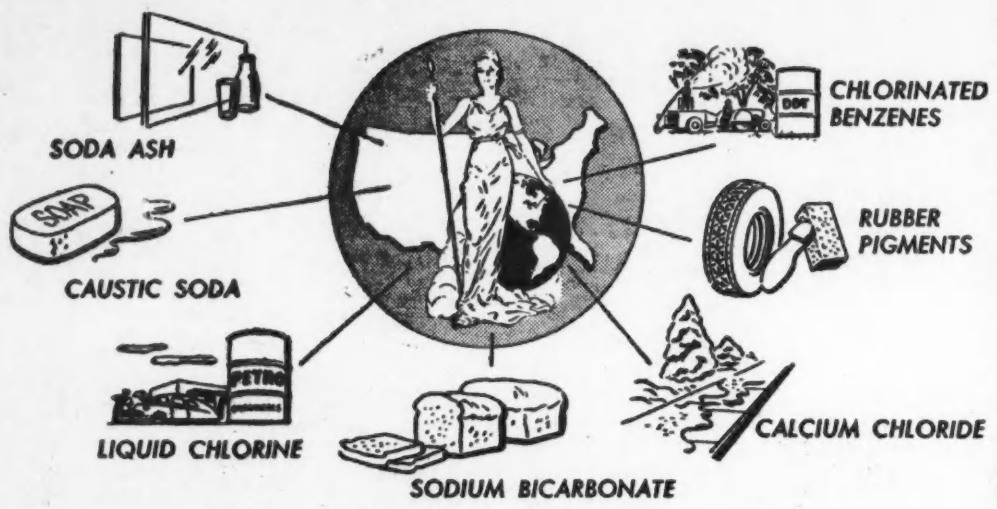
Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Heliotropin, cryst., cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.65
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls. lb. .90 - .95
imp., black, whole bls. lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs. lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs. lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls. lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs. lb. .35 - .45

Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .32 - .35
Henna leaves, bls. lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls., bgs. lb. .25 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks. gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks. gal. .1375- .1405
Hesperidine methylchalcone, bots., works. lb.50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms. lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., c.l., Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .26½- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis. lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine)
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks, Bayonne, N. J., tanks. gal. .145 - .148
gal. .18 - —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 2.25 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50 lbs. up, frt. alld lb.17.00 - —
works lb.16.00 -17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld lb 18.00 - —
works lb.18.00 -20.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots kilo.375.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50 kilo lots, works kilo.100.00 -120.00
1-5 kilos, works kilo.110.00 -130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots. oz.13.75 -13.85
Hydrochloride, bots oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, NF, bots oz.13.00 -16.25
Hoof meal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.75 - —
Hops, NF, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Horehound herb, bls. lb. .15 - .18
Hydrangea root, bls. lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots. oz.31.00 -37.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz.29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots. bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms. fib. cans., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .03¾- .05
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .23½- .26¼
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .26¼
tanks lb. .20¾- —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast, 2c. per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone (micrographic, bbls., dms lb. .90 - —
tech. dms. frt. equald lb. .73 - .79
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 9.10 -10.50
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine, bots. oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots. oz.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots oz.12.50 -13.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs. lb. .40 - .45
Leaves, bgs. lb. .55 - .60

I

Iceland moss, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb. 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls. lb. .28 - .28¼
Indol, CP, bots. lb.17.50 -21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd. lb. 4.90 - —
tins, dlvd. lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. 1.70 - 1.90
resubl., USP, bots., jars. lb. 2.55 - 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF, dms. lb. 6.50 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone, alpha, cans. lb. 6.80 -14.90
beta, cans. lb. 9.35 -11.50
Ipecac root, bgs. lb. 6.00 - 7.00
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 6.40 - 7.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys. lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb.13.50 -14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 8.25
USP, dms., works lb. .07½- .09
solut., 42° Be. 100% basis, tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms. lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF, dms. lb. .83 - .95
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd. lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide, bgs. lb. 3.68 - 3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .24¼- —
Oxalate, gran., dms. lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .68
Pyrophosphate soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms. frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .46 - —
ton lots lb. .47 - —
less ton lots lb. .48 - —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.31.00 - —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas)
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs lb. .80 - .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
brown, USP gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
Oxalate, dms lb. 25½- .28¼
Iron-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33¼

Columbia Chemicals



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Take a look. Touch something. In countless products you see or touch, Columbia chemicals play an important part.

Through your industry—and many others—Columbia chemicals are used for such diversified purposes as pickling metal, processing textiles, manufacturing glass and soap, chlorinating water, compounding rubber and plastics, making insecticides, drugs and baking blends to mention only a very, very few.

Columbia is a dependable name in chemicals. Its efforts are never ending to explore new uses for its products, to improve present uses, and to effect economies wherever possible in manufacture and delivery for the benefit of everyone. Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Columbia Chemical Division, Fifth Avenue at Bellefield, Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania.

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CLEANER AND CLEANSER
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CAUSTIC ASH
MODIFIED SODAS
CALCENE T
SILENE EF
HI-SIL
MONO-CHLOROBENZENE
ORTHO-DICHLOROBENZENE
PARA-DICHLOROBENZENE
BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE
MURIATIC ACID
PITTCHLOR
PACIFIC CRYSTALS
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PERCHLORETHYLENE

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CLEVELAND • PHILADELPHIA

PAINT • GLASS • CHEMICALS • BRUSHES • PLASTICS

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - 28½
Isoborneol, cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .75 - .97
Propionate, dms. lb. 1.15 - —
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .75 - .97
Methacrylate, dms., works lb. .60 - —
Propionate cns lb. No prices.
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb. .50 53
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Isopentane dms., works lb. .45 .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼ - .14¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - .13
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl)
Benzene (see Cumene)
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine).
Isoquinoline, dms., c.l., works lb 20 - —
l.c.l., works lb 40 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls. lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. 43 - .45
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .48 - .50
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .14 - .18
Tar, NF, dms. lo. .42 - .85

K

Kamala, powd., cns. lb. .80 - .90
Kaolin (see China clay)
Kava kava root, bls lb. .25 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w. tanks, gal. .09375- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .126 - .13
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .09 - .0925
N. Y. Harbor, 44-43 s.g. w.w. tanks gal. .101 - —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0925- .09625
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .11 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
Kyanite, imp., tow iron content, 40 mesh whse ton 85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton 95.00 -105.00

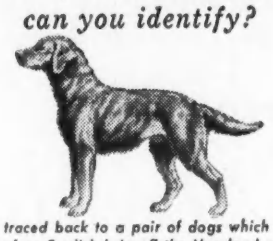
L

Lady slipper root, bls. lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works lb. .32 - .34
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works lb. .28 - .31
hydrous lb. .27 - .29
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .1830- —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb .20 .25
Laurel berries, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls. lb .08 .08½
Portuguese, bls. lb. .10 - .10½
Turkish, bls. lb. .12 - .12½
Yugoslavian, bls. lb. .09 - .09½
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt, equald lb. .75 - —
Methacryiate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium bls lb .55 - .60
ordinary, bls. lb. .16 - .20
select, bls. lb .60 - .65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .22 - —
gran., bbls. lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls. lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .32 - —
gran., powd., dms lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 25 lbs. or over lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .29¾ - —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms. lb. .39 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars lb. 3.30 - —
Linoleate, precip., 26.15%, dms lb. .34½ - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .17 - —
St. Louis lb. .1680- —
Metallic, paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .34½ - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .35 - —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .35½ - —
200 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - —
Prices ex whse., Jersey City, N. J. 4½c. per pound higher.
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .17¾ - —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .24¼ - —
37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .31¾ - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. lb. .22¼ - —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .24 - —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .31¾ - —
60% PbO, dms., works lb. .30¼ - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .41 - .43
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .42½ - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .19¾ - .20½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - .21½
97% Pb_3O_4 bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .21¾
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .20¼ - .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼ - .22
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½ - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works. lb. .47¾ - —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld lb. .1805- .1875
Stearate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .58 - .60
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .48 - —
ton lots lb. .49 - —
less ton lots lb. .50 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
tribasic, dms., works lb. .27½ - —
Tallate liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15¼ - —
24% Pb, dms. lb. .21 - —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .16¼ - .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .22¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾ - —

Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
Lemon peel, bls. lb. .20 - .23
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns. lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls lb. .55 - —
Root, bls lb. .08 - .09
3-lb. bundles, cs. lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbl lb. .11 - .19
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼ - .06½
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton 13.00 -13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass ton 10.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton 11.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 11.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton 10.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton 10.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton. 9.25 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton 10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton 10.25 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton 10.15 - —
Longview, Ark. ton 10.25 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton 10.40 - —
Menominee, Mich. ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton. 7.50 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 7.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 10.50 - —
York, Pa. ton 11.00 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs, Adams, Mass. ton 14.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton 14.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 14.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton 14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton 12.50 - —
Lime, hydrated, paper bgs., Engle, W. Va ton 13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton 13.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton 13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton 12.65 - —
Limedale, Ark ton 11.50 - —
Longview, Ala. ton 13.50 - —
Manistique Mich ton 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton 10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton 10.00 - —
Petoskey, Mich ton 10.00 - —
Fort Island, Mich ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City S Dak ton 12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine ton 11.50 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton 9.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton 10.00 - —
Springfield Mo ton 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 15.00 - —
York, Pa. ton 14.00 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton 11.70 - —
Annville, Pa ton 14.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 14.00 - —
Carey Ohio ton 11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton 13.90 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Rockland, Me ton 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 15.00 - —
York, Pa. ton 14.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton 3.50 6.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms. lb. 6.85 - 7.10
ex lignalee wood, dms. lb. 6.50 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 6.80 - 7.05
86-88%, dms. lb. 7.20 - 8.00
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works lb 2.70 - —
dms., works lb 2.60 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls. lb. .30 - .40
without leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .45
Linseed meal expeller 41% bulk midwest mills ton 61.50 - —
extracted, 36%, same basis ton 60.50 - —
Litharge com'l powd mas. c.l. ship't point, frt. alld lb. .18¾ - .19½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾ - .20½
Lithium benzoate dms lb 1.67 —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt equald lb. 2.10 2.33
Carbonate, NF, bbls. kgs lb 1.05 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms lb .93 —
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 1.05 1.40
Fluoride, bbls lb 1.80 2.00
Hydride, dms., works lb. 14.00 -18.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.62 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary bgs., c.l. dlvd. lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼ - .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½ - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c per lb higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls. lb. .80 - .85
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Leaves, NF. lb. .85 - .90
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz. 34.00 -38.00

FOR SPORTSMEN ONLY···

Which of these hunting dogs can you identify?



1 *Can be traced back to a pair of dogs which survived the sinking of an English brig off the Maryland coast in 1807.*

2 *Comparatively new to the American sporting scene, although used for hunting in Germany since the early 1800's*

3 *A favorite hunting dog of royalty in England and Eastern Europe as far back as 1650.*

4 *One of the oldest breeds in history, originally used by the French as a hare dog.* See next column for answers.

FOR CHEMICAL USERS ONLY···

Which of these B&A Fine Chemicals fit your production needs?

★ **CUPRIC NITRATE, Purified and Crystal, A.C.S.**
This "B&A Quality" Chemical assays 99.5% minimum $Cu(NO_3)_2 \cdot 3H_2O$. Since it is low in insolubles, and controlled within close limits on neutrality, this purified material will be found suitable for most uses.

★ **AMMONIUM OXALATE, Granular, Purified**
Because it is particularly low in iron and other heavy metals, as well as of uniform crystal size, this B&A Fine Chemical has widely varied industrial applications and is specified by many users in preference to other materials.

★ **AMMONIUM SULFATE, Purified**
A white granular product assaying 99% minimum $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, it is particularly low in iron, lead, and arsenic. Not a coal tar derivative or a by-product material, but specially made by B&A as a basic process chemical from pure raw materials.

★ **ALUMINUM CHLORIDE, 50% Solution, Technical**
Notable for its clarity and for its particularly low iron content, this superior B&A Fine Chemical is available in special grades of 32° Baume strength, containing not less than 50.3% $AlCl_3 \cdot 6H_2O$.

Everyone who hunts with dogs will recognize these as: (1) Chesapeake Retriever, (2) Weimaraner, (3) Pointer, (4) Beagle.

Just as these hunting dogs are representative of the many breeds found throughout the country, the above products are typical of the diversity in "B&A Quality" Fine Chemicals. To meet the needs of today's chemical process industries, B&A offers a wide selection of fine chemicals. Many of them may be suitable for your requirements. For a new complete listing, write today for Booklet FC-3.

REAGENTS B&A STANDARD OF PURITY FINE CHEMICALS

BAKER & ADAMSON *Fine Chemicals*

GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

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In Wisconsin: General Chemical Company, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.
In Canada: The Nichols Chemical Company, Limited • Montreal* • Toronto* • Vancouver*
SETTING THE PACE IN CHEMICAL PURITY SINCE 1882
* Complete stocks are carried here.

Logwood Extract—Methyl Testosterone

Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 • —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 • —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 • —
Lovage root, imported, bls. lb. .75 • .80
Lupulin, tins lb 1.93 • 2.00
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 1.30 • 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots. kilo 145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Amboina, bls. lb. No prices.
Banda, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.85 Nom.
Blauw, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.30 • 1.35
afloat lb. 1.25 • 1.30
West, Indian, cs. lb. 1.25 • 1.26
broken, cs. lb. 1.08 • 1.10
Maddei Dutch, bgs. lb. .29 • .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb. .32 • .34½
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 • —
USP, light ctns. lb. .34 • .36
heavy, bbls. lb. .36 • .38
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 • .30
Bromide, jars lb. .90 • 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 • —
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 • —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .12¾- .15
flake, bbls., c.l., works ton. 45.00 • —
l.c.l., works ton. 49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns. lb. 1.88 • 1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works. lb. 5.10 • 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .29 • .30
Hypophosphite, dms. lb. 1.60 • —
Laurate, bbls. lb. .46 • .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24½- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .42 • .44
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 • —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 • 1.03
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 • —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 • .10
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .48 • —
smaller lots lb. .49 • —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt)
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .45 • —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .47 • —
100-lb. lots lb. .50 • —
bulky and super grades, 7c. per lb. higher.

Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton. 72.50 • —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., standard grain, Chewalah, Wash. ton. 36.30 • —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .37 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .38 • —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher.
Malva flowers, black, bls. lb. 1.00 • 1.25
Blue, bls. lb. .90 • 1.00
Leaves, bls lb. .38 • .40
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .46 • .50
Manganese acetate, bbls. lb. .33¼- —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .12 • .12½
Borate, tech., bbls. lb. .24 • —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 • —
Chloride, anhyd., dms. works lb. .20 • .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works ton. 78.00 • —
smaller lots, works ton. 84.00 -94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns. lb. 1.86 • 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 • 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., works lb. .24 • —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 2.00 • —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30¼- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 • .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .25½- —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms. lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .47 • —
smaller lots lb. .49 • —

Manganese sulphate, fertilizer, grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 70.00 • —
l.c.l., dlvd., S.E. ton. 77.00 • —
feed grade, 80%, bgs., dlvd., S. E lb. .05¼- .07
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton. 81.00 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 88.00 • —
Tallate, 6%, dms. lb. .22¼- —
Mangrove bark, S. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. No stocks.
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 60.00 -62.00
Manna, flake, large, cs lb. 1.10 • 1.35
small, cs. lb. .85 • 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 • .42
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .25 • —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls. lb. No stocks.
Bohemian, bls. lb. .42 • .43
Chilean, bls. lb. .35 • .35½
French, bls. lb. .41 • .41½
Peruvian, bls lb. .36 • .38
March-April shipment, bls. lb. .37 • —
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 • .33
Melamine, bgs. ton lots, works lb. .33 • —
500 lbs. or more, works lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots gram .06½- —
Menthol, natural, USP, bots. lb. 12.75 Nom.
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns. lb. 8.10 • 8.60
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 • 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .34 • —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 • —
Mercaptobenzothiazyldisulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .42 • —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 • —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.22 • —
yellow, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.47 • —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms. lb. 4.64 • —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 • .15
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .95 • —
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb. .80 • —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .76 • —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 • —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls. lb. 1.54 • —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 • —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .78 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 • —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 • —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 • 1.02
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .78 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .79 • —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .70 • —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.
synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .44 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .49 • —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .32 • —
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., ex whse gal. .54 • —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .35½- —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 • —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 • —
97%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.97 • —
Methoxychlor, 50% sol., dealers, dms., cs., works lb. .65 • —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Methyl Abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

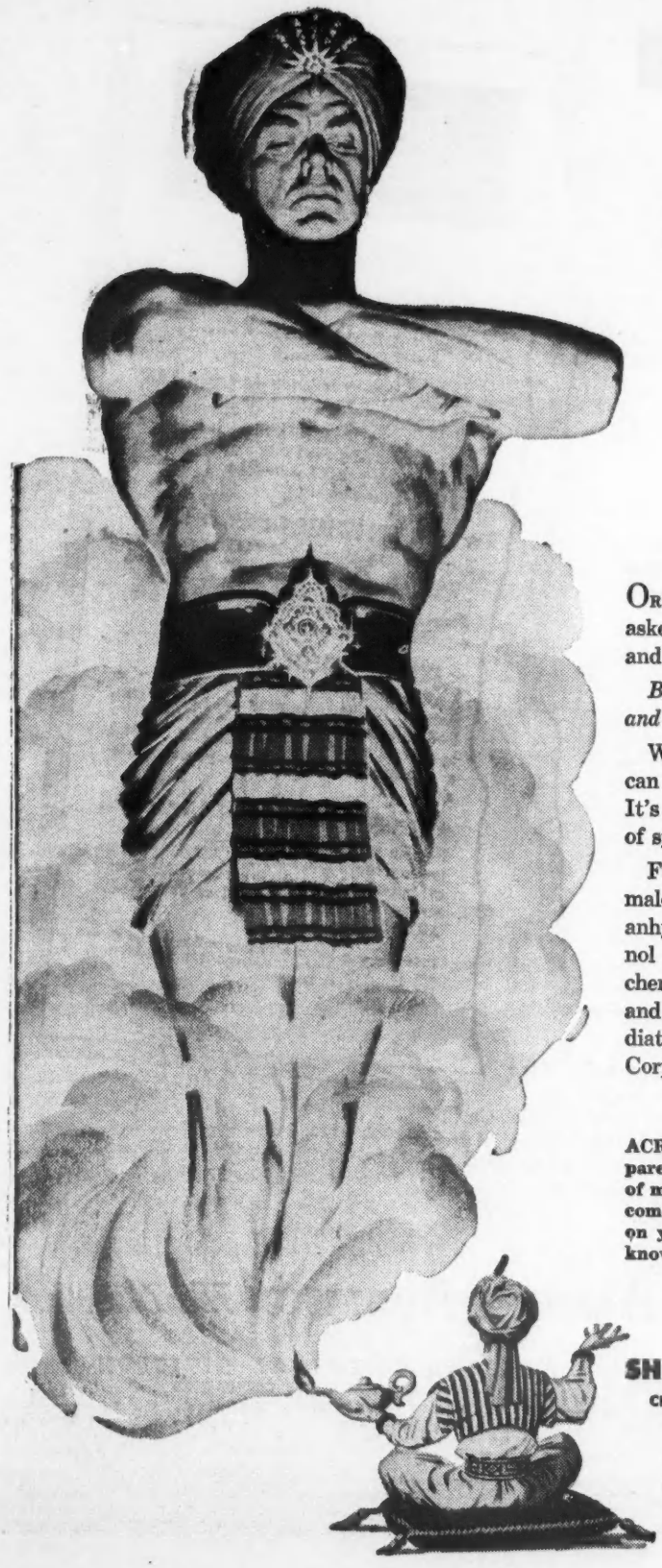
Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .57 • —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 • —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 • —

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.

synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .66½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .73 • —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E. gal. .54 • —

Methyl acetone, synth., East territory all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all States West of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49 • —
less than truckload, works lb. .50 • —
tanks, works lb. .48 • —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.50 • 2.55
extra, cns. lb. 2.80 • 4.00
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .55 • .60
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 • .51
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .14 • —
single-unit, works lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .30 • .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .49 • —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 • 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 • —
tanks, works lb. .31 • —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 • .40
tech. non-ret dms., any quantity, works lb. .09 • —
tanks, works lb. .07 • —
Iodide, bots., works lb. 3.60 • 3.95
cbys., works lb. 3.20 • 3.25
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 • —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works lb. .36½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .37 • —
tanks, works lb. .33 • —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 • 2.20
fib dms lb 1.90 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, bots. lb. 5.40 • —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .50 • —
cans, 50 lbs. lb. .55 • —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms. gm. 3.25 • —



Suppose

ALADDIN

had asked for

ACROLEIN!

ORIENTAL MYTHOLOGY tells us that Aladdin asked his genie for riches, power, happiness . . : and got them.

But suppose Aladdin were of a chemical bent and asked for Acrolein. What could he do with it?

We're certainly not in the genie class but we can think of lots of things to do with Acrolein. It's the stepping stone to a fascinating series of synthesis patterns.

For instance, Acrolein reacts with KCN, malonic acid, C_2H_5MgBr, HCl (dry), acetic anhydride, furan, cyclopentadiene, RSH, phenol and many, many other chemicals. You chemical Aladdins are invited to ask for Acrolein and find out how this highly reactive intermediate can solve your problems. Shell Chemical Corporation will be glad to co-operate.

ACROLEIN REPORT...To this end we have prepared a report on Acrolein containing the findings of many years' research. It's as close as we can come to Aladdin's genie. Ask for it on your company letterhead. Who knows what riches it will unlock?

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

CHEMICAL PARTNER OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

EASTERN DIVISION: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 17
WESTERN DIVISION: 100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6

LOS ANGELES • HOUSTON • ST. LOUIS • CHICAGO
CLEVELAND • BOSTON • DETROIT • NEWARK

Methylheptin carbonate, bots....lb. 35.00 -45.00
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works ....lb. .12 - —
tanks, works ....lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .17¼- —
tanks, dlvd....lb. .14½- —
Ketone, dms., works....lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., works..lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. .83 - .97
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis..lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. .73 - .83
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted..lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, kgs. same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., E..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .11½- .11¾
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .13½- .14½
tanks, dlvd....lb. .11 - .12
Methylionone, A. cns....lb. 6.55 - 6.80
D, cns....lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns....lb. 4.55 - 6.49
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd....lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cans. ..lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms., dlvd ..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd..lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica dry-grd., paint, plastic, 10€ mesh, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03½- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt alld. E lb. .06½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt alld. E lb. .06½- —
paint or tacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt alld. E lb. .08 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt alld E lb. .07¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher, W of Rockies, 1c. higher
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .12¾- .14¾
spray, bbls., c.l....lb. .14 - .15¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l....lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. ....lb. .37 - .44¾
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots..lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb lots ....lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots ....lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in fib., dms., 1c. higher.
Milk powder, sugar edible, USP, fib. dms., works, 30,000-lb. lots..lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots ....lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots ....lb. .30¼- —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks....gal. .36½- .37½
New Orleans, tanks....gal. .34½- .35
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Molybdenum metal 90% Mo. powd., kgs..lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. 1.13 - 1.14
Monochlorobenzene, dms. c.l. frt. alld., or dlvd..lb. .10½- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, same basis....lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c. higher
Monoethanolamine, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .28 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., basis 100%..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis....lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylorthotoluidine, bbls....lb. .80 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .28¼- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .26½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l. works, basis 100%. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis....lb. .31 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works....lb. .13 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic)
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .51 - —
tanks, works....lb. .49 - —
Morphine cns....oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, cns....oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns....oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns....oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulphate USP cns....oz 9.90 -10.00
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works....lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .62 - —
tanks, works....lb. .60 - —
Mullein flowers, cs....lb 1.15 - 1.20
Leaves, bls....lb. .21 - .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. 40.00 -50.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms..lb. 5.60 - —
25 lbs., cns....lb. 5.70 - —
5 lbs., cns....lb. 5.85 - —
ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms....lb. 5.35 - —
25 lbs., cns....lb. 5.45 - —
5 lbs., cns....lb. 5.60 - —
xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
25 lbs., cns....lb. 1.75 - 1.78
5 lbs., cns....lb. 1.85 - 1.90

Musk root, bls....lb. No prices.
Mustard seed Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .11¼- .11¾
Dutch, yellow, bgs., futures..lb. .16¾- .17
English, yellow, bgs....lb. .18¼- .18½
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08¼- —
oriental, bgs., Sept.-Oct. shipment..lb. .06¼- —
yellow, bgs., Sept.-Oct. shipment..lb. .12½- —
Myrobalans, J1 assorted, bgs., ex dock..ton. 61.00 -62.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock....ton. 84.00 -85.00
J2, bgs., ex dock....ton. 50.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. alld. lb. .0625- —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .0765- .0790
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .0790- .0815
tanks, same basis....lb. .0675- .0700
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls. c.l., same basis..lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
Imported, crude, 78°, large lots. lb. .07 - .08

Methylheptin Carbonate—Nitrogen Solution

Natural gas, sweet, as chemical raw material, Texas well-head average prices, May, 1950:—
District 1, San Antonio....M c.f. .04208- —
2. Refugio....M c.f. .04141- —
3. Houston....M c.f. .04518- —
4. Corpus Christi....M c.f. .04098- —
5.‖ Kilgore, Palestine....M c.f. .04973- —
6.§ Mt. Pleasant....M c.f. .06328- —
7B. Abilene....M c.f. .05298- —
7C. San Angelo....M c.f. .05298- —
8. Midland....M c.f. .04635- —
9. Wichita Falls....M c.f. .04363- —
10. Pampa....M c.f. .04120- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 7.35
Nephelin syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 18.25 - —
Nephelin syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd....lb. .59 - —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd....lb. .63½- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd....lb. .33 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .56¾- .57¼
Metal, electro cathodes, cs. works..lb. .50½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works....lb. .32¼- —
Oxide, black, bbls....lb. .56½- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .25½- —

Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted..kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt adjusted..kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40% 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs., dm. 49 40 - —
tins, 10 lbs. dealers, frt. alld on cases of 6 tin. 10.98 - —
Nikethamide, cbys....lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11 .11¼
l.c.l., frt. alld....lb. .12 - .12½
tanks, frt. alld....lb. .10 - .10¼
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., c.l....lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., c.l., same basis..lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .43 - .43
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, work. N ton. 120.00 - —

Notable

PERFUME SPECIALTIES

by VERONA

ALDEHYDE NOTE E-371A . . . you can rely on it to impart the desired aldehydic top note to your fragrance . . . and prolong its stability.

AMBRIENE OPOPONAX E-392 . . . added at the rate of 5% to 10%, this fixative gives face powder, perfume or toilet water a back note both sweet and enduring.

YLANG YLANG SYNTHETIC 3582 . . . you'll find it an economical, high-quality replacement for the scarce and high-priced natural oil.

ROSE E-131 . . . possessing the true scent of the fresh-plucked flower, it provides the ideal base for rose-scented cream lotions and cosmetics.

STRAWBERRY E-202 . . . embody it in your lipsticks and creams for its fresh, enticing, authentic strawberry odor.

FOUGERE 3538 . . . for dusting and face powders . . . an appealing scent that persists through the life expectancy of your product.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE IN THE UNITED STATES
FOR J. & E. SOZIO, GRASSE, FRANCE, NATURAL FLORALS AND RESINOIDES

AROMATICS DIVISION
VERONA CHEMICAL COMPANY
26 VERONA AVE.
NEWARK 4
NEW JERSEY
VERONA

Nitrogenous Process Tankage—Oil, Pine

Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't. unit-ton 4.30 - 4.75
Sewage sludge bulk works unit ton 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .23½- —
2, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .38 - —
Chinese bgs lb. .32 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, cs lb. .60 - .70
splits, bgs., afloat lb. .58½- .59
West Indian, bgs lb. .48 - .49
Nux vomica bis lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - .14

O

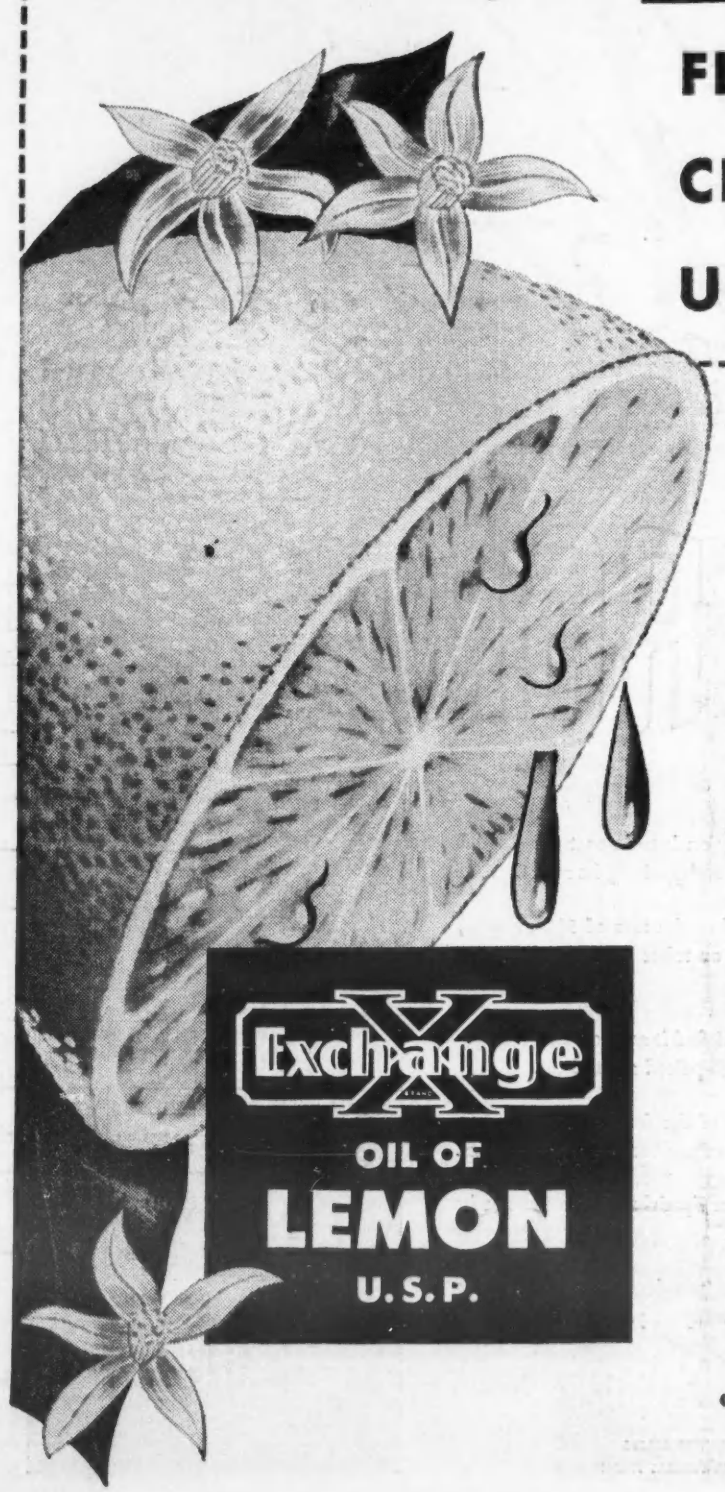
Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
Octane, 100° 140° C. industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l gal. .19 - —
l.c.l gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r Bayonne, N.J., tanks, gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal tecn., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .39 - —
Octyl methacryiate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .83 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Almond, artificial, bitter. (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.15 - 3.85
NF bots lb. 3.00 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .50 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Angelica root, bots lb. 150.00 -160.00
seed, bots lb. 100.00 -130.00
Anulin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. 2.25 - 2.60
Apricot kernels, USP, dms lb. .53 - .70
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. .23½ Nom.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.70 - 1.85
55-60%, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 3.75 - 3.75
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.65 - —
rectified, NF, cns lb. 4.60 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.80 - 5.50
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns lb. 2.60 - 2.90
tech., dms lb. 2.05 - 2.35
Calamus, cns lb. 20.00 -26.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .25 - .60
white, dms lb. .35 - .69
Cananga, native, cns lb. 7.50 - 7.75
rectified, cns lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 4.00 - 5.25
Cardamom, NF, bots lb. 60.00 -75.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Oil, castor, blown, dms., c.l lb. .3875- —
l.c.l. lb. .3925- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .4185- —
l.c.l. lb. .4235- —
tanks lb. .4060- —
unbodied, dms, c.l lb. .4035- —
l.c.l. lb. .4085- —
tanks lb. .3910- —
hydrogenated, dms., l.c.l lb. .4300- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l lb. .3650- —
l.c.l. lb. .3700- —
tanks lb. .3525- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .3550- —
USP, dms., c.l lb. .3675- —
l.c.l. lb. .3725- —
tanks lb. .3550- —
refined and deodorized, dms., cl lb. .3825- —
l.c.l. lb. .3875- —
tanks lb. .3700- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat) dms., tanks lb. .18 - .22
75% (60-62% fat) dms lb. .26 - .30
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Cedarwood, dms., cns lb. .55 - .90
Celeryseed, bots lb. 17.00 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb. 280.00 -325.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamom bark, USP, bots lb. 32.00 -60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Java, true, cns lb. 2.60 - 3.85
Java type, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.55
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms lb. 2.90 - 3.55
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports lb. .21¾- —
Pac. Coast lb. .20¾- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l lb. .29¼- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l lb. .32¼- —
Oil, cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .18 Nom.
Codliver, USP, dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Copaiba, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb. 23.00 -35.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .24½- —
foots, acid, 95% tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
refined, tanks lb. .2840- —
dms. lb. .3225- —
Costus, bots oz. 25.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-east and Valley lb. .23½- —
tanks, Texas lb. .23¼- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
salad, dms. lb. .3225- —
tanks lb. .2840- —
Creosote (see Crotonic, coaltar).
Croton, cns lb. 4.75 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns. lb. 5.75 - 7.50
Cumin, bots lb. 6.00 - 8.00
Cypress, bots lb. No stocks.
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, india, bots lb. 6.25 - 7.75
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Dip (see D).
Erigéron, cns lb. 5.25 - 7.25
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms lb. 1.50 - 1.60
70-75%, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Fennel, USP, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.35 - 3.25
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 8,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
15,000 to 20,000 A units dms, 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
25,000 to 35,000 A units dms, 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
40,000 to 55,000 A units dms, 1,000,000 units. .12½- .13
Market prices on crude fish-liver oil dependent upon conversion factor
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units dms., 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
300,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
400,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
500,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
700,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 7.25 - 8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb. 26.00 -32.50
Bourbon, cns lb. 26.00 -33.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots lb. 22.00 -26.00
Grapefruit, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .25 - .25½
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .27½- .28
prime, burning, dms lb. .28 - .28½
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Hemlock, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, dms., cns lb. 3.90 - 4.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Lavender flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns lb. 4.50 - 6.25
38-42% ester, cns lb. 5.75 - 8.50
40-42% ester, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.75
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 3.50 - 3.90
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Messina, cns lb. 4.00 - 8.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 4.25 - 5.35
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 6.95 - 7.50
West Indian, cns lb. 7.10 - 7.75
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.50 - 8.25
terpeneless, bot lb. 45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3 lb. .2420- —
l.c.l. lb. .2460- .250
tankcar lb. .2300- —
tankwagon lb. .2330- —
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 4.25 - 6.00
Mandarin, Floridian, dms lb. 2.50 - —
Italian, cns lb. 5.50 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. No prices.
refined, alkali, dms lb. .2480- —
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .2570- —
light-pressed, dms lb. .2380- —
tanks lb. .22 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, expressed, dms lb. .26½ Nom.
synthetic, cns., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms lb. .41 - .46
20°, dms. lb. .40 - .44
30°, dms. lb. .39 - .40
Neroli, NF, French bots lb. 115.00 -195.00
Haitian, bots lb. 90.00 - —
Niaouli, cns lb. 1.95 - 3.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.50 - 5.75
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .80 - 1.15
Oiticica, liquid, dms lb. .34½- .35½
tankcars lb. .32½- .34
Oleo, extra, dms lb. .23 Nom.
Olibanum, bots lb. 5.25 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - —
Olive, commercial, dms gal. No stocks.
edible, dms., duty paid gal. 3.35 - 3.50
foots, dms. lb. .20 - .21
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .75 - 1.00
expressed, USP Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Florida, cns., dms lb. 2.00 - 2.20
Messina, cns lb. 4.00 - 5.85
West Indian, cns lb. 2.85 - 3.15
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb. 177.00 - —
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Palm, Congo, dms lb. .27 - .29
Palmarosa, cns lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis, at 100° F. tanks, East Coast refinery gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 22.00 -26.00
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast lb. .25½- —
refined, tanks lb. .29¼- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Peppermint, natural, dms lb. 7.25 - 8.20
redist., USP, dms lb. 7.60 - 8.65
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla, crude, dms lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns lb. 3.50 - 5.10
Pimento berry, NF, dms lb. 4.95 - 6.00
leaf, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.95
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South gal. .75½- —
l.c.l. gal. .76½- —
ex whse., N. Y. C gal. .92 - —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .117 - —

8 out of 10 say it's *best* for

FLAVOR

CLARITY

UNIFORMITY



Yes, more than 80% of all the lemon oil used in the United States is Exchange Lemon Oil!

This overwhelming endorsement by the trade is your guarantee that Exchange Lemon Oil delivers *quality*... quality in the form of superior *flavor* and unmatched *clarity* and *uniformity*.

Always specify it by the brand name when you order—Exchange Oil of Lemon. For complete satisfaction, accept no other brand.

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76 Ninth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

Distributors for:
CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
Products Department, Ontario, Calif.

Producing Plant:
Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, Calif.

Oil, pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .28 - .29
Red, saponified, dms. lb. .25 - .26¼
tanks lb. .23½ - —
double dist., dms. lb. .28¼ - .29½
tanks lb. .26¾ - —
single dist., dms. lb. .25¾ - .27
tanks lb. .24¼ - —
Rice bran, clarif., dms lb. No stocks.
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz. 40.00 -45.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .70 - 1.00
USP, cns., dms lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Rue, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Safflower, dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¼ Nom.
Sage, clary, bots. lb. 16.50 -23.50
Dalmatian, cns lb. 13.00 -15.75
Spanish, cns lb. 1.00 - 2.15
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb. 12.75 -15.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast, lb. No prices.
refined, alkali, dms lb. .2400- —
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .2570- —
light-pressed, dms lb. .2380- —
tanks lb. .2200- —
Sassafras, artificial, cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.25
natural Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.95 - 2.25
Savin, cns. lb. 2.75 3.00
Savory, cns. lb. No stocks.
Sesame, ref., dms., l.c.l. lb. .38 - .39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .31 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .33 - —
tanks, works gal. .20 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb. 31.00 -40.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .20½ - —
foots, acid, 95% c, tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
raw, 50% tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .24 75 —
l.c.l. lb. .2525- .2575
tanks lb. .2340- —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .2340- —
l.c.l. lb. .24 - .2450
tanks lb. .2240- —
salad, tanks lb. .2445- —
dms. lb. .2600- .2825
Spearmint, USP, dms lb. 5.65 - 6.50
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1920- .20
tankcars lb. .1870- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1850- .1900
tankcars lb. .1750- —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.95 - 5.00
Southern, cns. lb. 2.00 - 3.50
Tall, crude, tanks, works lb. .03 - .03¼
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½ - .07½
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾ - .07¾
tanks, works lb. .05¼ - .06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .24¼ - .24¾
Tansy, dms lb. 8.60 - 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., incl., c.l., works, South lb. .651 - —
l.c.l., works, South lb. .0534- —
whse., N.Y.C. lb. .0678- —
tanks, works, South lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms., extra, works, South gal. .67 - —
whse, N.Y.C. gal. .77 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 2.05 - 3.10
white, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.50
Tung, dom., tanks, mills lb. .41 Nom.
imported, dms., c.l. lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
tanks lb. .41 - —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor sulphonated)
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms lb. .52 - .58
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb. 26.00 -32.00
Haitian cns. lb. 22.00 -26.00
Java, cns lb. 22.00 -35.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal dms gal. 10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .54½ - .57½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 60½ - .62½
65-75 vis., dms., same basis. gal. .55½ - .58½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61½ - .63½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .56½ - .59½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½ - .64½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62½ - .65½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68½ - .70½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½ - .71½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½ - .76½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .72½ - .76
l.c.l., same basis gal. .78½ - .81
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75½ - .78
l.c.l., same basis gal. .81½ - .83
345-355 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .80 - .83
l.c.l., same basis gal. .86 - .88
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 5.75 -14.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.25 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns lb. 7.85 - 8.65
Wormwood, cns lb. 6.75 - 7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb. 15.00 -18.00
extra, bots. lb. 18.50 -26.00
Madagascar, bots lb. No stocks.
Olein, crude (see Oil red).
white, low titre, dms lb. .28¼ - .29½
tankcars lb. .26¾ - —
Oleostearin, bbls lb. .21 Nom.
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines ton 7.00 9.50
crushed 8 mesh bulk c.l. works ton 10.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l. works ton 12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. lb 19.20 -19.45
gran, USP, cns. lb 21.65 -21.90
powd. USP cns. lb 21.65 -21.90
Orange cadmium lithopone bbls. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.65 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn and N. C. E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .32 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls, l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2310- .2385
Molybdated, bbls. lb. .45 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kegs lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers, bls lb 46 45
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .13 - .15
sweet, bls lb. .17 - .18
Oregano, Italian, bgs lb. .15 - .18½
Mexican, bgs. lb. .14 - .15
Portuguese, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Orris root, Florentine bls lb. .18 - .20
powdered bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .24
Verona, bls lb. .15 - .16
powdered bbls., bxs lb. .19 - .24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., same oasis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same oasis lb. .31 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .88 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms. 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .65 - —
smaller lots lb. .75 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., dlvd lb. .80 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½ - .31½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½ - .32½
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C. non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .190 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .201 - —
ret. dms., c.l. same basis lb. .195 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
29° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .188 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .191 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .185 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
24-29° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .178 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .181 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .165 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .11¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼ - .12½
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾ - —
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin, dms fb 60 52
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls., works lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., No. 1, l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin, (see Tolidine Base).
Ouabaine, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. and up lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 5.25 - 5.50

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots lb. 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol bots, works, frt. adjust. kilo 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, African, cs. lb. 5.75 - 8.00
Ceylon, cs lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride USP cns 1,000 oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs lb. .29½ Nom.
Portuguese, bgs lb. .40 - .41
Spanish, bgs lb. .39 - .42
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, bbls., frt. alld lb. .98 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½ - .31½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½ - .32½
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .75 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Paracresol, 98% dms., dlvd lb. .50 - —
Methylether, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .20
Paraffin, fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0695- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l. ref'y lb. .0695 - —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0705- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0720- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —

Paraffin prices in bags, and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

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formulated Paints and Varnishes
The wearing qualities of any protective coating are dependent on the ingredients used in formulation. Heyden PENTEK (Pentaerythritol, Technical)—properly employed in the manufacture of paints, enamels, varnishes, lacquers and other finishes—adds that extra "safety to the surface" through increased durability, hardness and lustrous beauty.
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Glycerophosphates • Guaiacols • Hexamethylenetetramine
Medicinal Colloids • Methylene Disalicylic Acid • Paraformaldehyde
Parahydroxybenzoates • Penicillin • Pentaerythritols • Propyl Gallate
Resorcinol • Salicylates • Salicylic Acid • Streptomycin

Paraformaldehyde—Potassium Titanate

Paraformaldehyde, tech. 94-95% powd., dms., c.l., dlvd., N. Y. lb. .16½- —
10,000 lbs. to c.l., same basis, lb. .18 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis, lb. .19 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21 - —
94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., works, lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs. to c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis, lb. .16½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18½- —
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., N.Y. delivery lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs., to c.l., same basis, lb. .16 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Paraformaldehyde, tech., 91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
10,000 lbs to c.l., same basis, lb. .13½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis, lb. .14½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16½- —
USP, X, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd.N.Y.C. lb. .19 - —
10,000 lbs. or more lb. .19¾- —
1,000 to 9,999 lbs. lb. .20½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - .36
Paraldehyde, tech., 98% 55 gals., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Paranitroaniliin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .48½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene kgs. works lb. .21 - .22
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .46 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld lb. .36 - —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37½- —
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works lb. 2.30 - 2.80
technical, refined dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins lb. .72 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, solid, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .61 - —
flake, same basis lb. .64 - .66
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
ground, bxs lb. .40 - .48
powder, bxs lb. .43 - .50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, on 96 lbs. or over lb. .35 - .36
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .67
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .50 - .55
Peanut meal 45% sacked, mills ton. 63.00 -64.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd. bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.35 - —
Penicillin crystalline potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units vl. .102 - —
200,000 units vl. .15½- —
500,000 units vl. .28 - —
1,000,000 units vl. .52 - —
2,000,000 units vl 1.00 - —
bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units .04 - —
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units .03½- —
procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000-unit lots 100,000 units .04½- —
sodium, unlabeled, vials 100,000 units vl. .10¾- —
200,000 units vl. .16 - —
500,000 units vl. .30½- —
1,000,000 units vl. .57 - —
2,000,000 units vl. 1.03 - —
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units .04½- —
Pennyroyal herb, bls lb. .45 - .50
Pentachlorophenol dms, c.l., works frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 23 - .28
truckload 20,000 lbs., min., same basis lb. .20¼- —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - .37
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane industrial tanks group 3 gal. .12 - .13½
Pepper, black, bags, spot lb. 1.51 - 1.59
Mar. shipment lb. 1.59 - 1.60
April shipment lb. 1.58 - 1.59
May shipment lb. 1.57 - 1.58
June shipment lb. 1.55 - —
Red, Carolina, longs, bgs lb. .30 - .33
Haitian, bgs lb. .30 - .31
birdseyes, bgs lb. .32 - .33
Japanese hontakas, bgs lb. .26 - .27
birdseyes, bgs lb. .41½- .42
Louisiana longs, bgs lb. .27 - .28
Mexican sports, bgs lb. .35 - .36
Mississippi sports, bgs., source Jan. shipment lb. .35 - .36
Nigerian, caps, bgs lb. .30 - .31
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .45 - .46
Sudanese, small, bgs lb. .42 - .43
Turkish, bgs lb. .21 - .28
White, bgs lb. 3.00 - 3.05
afloat, bgs lb. 2.95 - —
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls lb. .60 - .65
imported bls lb. 80 - .90
Pepsin, NF, bulk, containers lb. 3.90 - —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckload works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
Peru, balsam, dms lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05½- .05¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
tanks, refy. lb. .04½- —
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06½- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy lb. .05¾- —
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¾- .05¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
tanks, refy lb. .04¾- —
USP, white lily, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07¼- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy lb. .06 - —
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07¾- .08
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
tanks, refy lb. .06½- —
Petrolatum USP, cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06⅞- .07⅛
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅛- —
tanks, refy. lb. .06¼- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05⅝- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07¼- —
tanks, refy lb. .04⅜- —
Petroleum, crude bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.10 - 2.99
Illinois bbl. 2.44 - 2.87
Kentucky bbl. 2.42 - 2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. 2.08 - 2.90
Montana bbl. 1.28 - 2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.16 - 2.65
Pennsylvania lower field bbl. 3.82 - —
Upper field bbl. 4.25 - —
Texas, East bbl 2.65 - —
Gulf coast bbl 2.38 - 2.95
North, North-Central bbl 2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle bbl 2.23 - 2.65
West bbl. 2.33 - 2.65
Wyoming bbl 1.28 - 2.875
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 44 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cans, dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal 44 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd, E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal .44 - —
90°-160° C. ret dms., ex tax, f.o.b San Francisco gal. .57 - —
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery bbl. 1.95 - 2.15
light, tanks, refinery bbl. 2.00 - 2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y. bbl. 2.50 - —
Baltimore, Md bbl. 2.18 - —
Boston, Mass bbl. 2.20 - —
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 2.13 - —
Jacksonville, Fla bbl. 2.12 - —
N. Y. Harbor bbl. 2.15 - 2.20
Norfolk, Va bbl. 2.18 - —
Philadelphia, Pa bbl. 2.18 - —
Portland, Me bbl. 2.23 - —
Providence, R. I. bbl. 2.175 - —
Savannah, Ga bbl. 2.13 - —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California gal. .075 - .115
Pennsylvania gal. .0925- .0975
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .085 - —
No. 3 gal. .08125- —
N. Y Harbor, No. 2 gal. .091 - —
Group 3, No. 1 gal. .09 - .09375
No 1, straw gal. .09 - .09375
No. 2, straw gal. .08375- .08750
range gal. .09125- .09250
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1, gal. .105 - —
No. 2 gal. .1025 .1075
No. 3 gal. .1025- —
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F. b.p., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .167 - .207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .18 - —
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .13125- .13625
toluol-type tanks, refinery gal. .12125- .12625
Mineral Spirits, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .157 - .197
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., gal. .16 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .10875- —
tankwagon, Baltimore gal. .19½- —
Boston gal. .18 - —
Buffalo gal. .18½- —
Newark gal. .17 - —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .16½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .18½- —
Rochester gal. .20 - —
Syracuse gal. .21 - —
Washington, D. C. gal. .19½- —
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .16½- —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .16 - —
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .13 - .145
200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or terminal gal. .25½- —
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30⅛
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .29 - —
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .32 - —
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .33
300-400 b.r., 28-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30⅛
340-410 n.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - —
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .34½- —
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .30 - .30⅛
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y., California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
Portland Ore gal .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19¼- —
Newark gal. .18½- —
New York gal. .18½- —
Philadelphia gal. .18 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .152 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks gal. .1225- —
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles gal. .157 - .197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11375- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .18 - —
Newark gal. .17 - —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .16½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Syracuse gal. .21 - —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .2040- —
l.c.l., works lb. .2065- —
tanks, works lb. .1850- —
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works lb. .1865- —
l.c.l. works lb. .1890- —
tanks, works lb. .1675- —
Petroleum sulphonate, 50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works lb. .1590- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1615- —
tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
tanks same basis lb. .16¾- —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16¾- —
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17¼- —
tar, distilled, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17¼- —
Phenolphthalein USP or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .50 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .52 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.45 - 2.70
100% bots lb 4.00 - 4.75
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works, lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works lb. 27.00 -37.50
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb .68½- —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms lb. 1.65 - 2.05
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb 3.75 - 4.20
Phenylhydrazin base, CP. bots lb 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb 1.75 - —
CP. bots. works lb 5.12 - —
Phenylisocyanate, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone)
Phloroglucinol CP bots., fib. dms., works lb. 16.00 -17.75
commercial, fib. dms., works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., fib., dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works lb. .27½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton. 40.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried underground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 4.35 - 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l. same basis long ton 5.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.00 - —
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines, short ton. 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines, short ton 5.28 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum mines, short ton 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.
Tennessee, brown, run of mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines, long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs., works lb. .42 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Yellow cns. lb. .30 - .37
dms c.l lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .14 - .17
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
c.l. works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms export lb. .33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .18
Phthalic annydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - .20½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .21½
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .20
Bbls ½c per pound higher
Phthalimide, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline)
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 5.10 - —
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs lb. .25 - .25½
Pinetar retort, dms., extra, c.l., works, South lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0511- —
whse., N. Y. C. lb. .0655- —
tanks, works, South lb. .041 - —
Pinkroot, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald, lb. 1.65 - 1.93
98% dms., same basis lb. 1.75 - 2.60
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots kilo. 9.00 -10.00
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms inc., works, South, 1 to 4 dms lb. .1054- —
5 to 19 dms lb. .1029- —
20 or more dms lb. .0909- —
whse., N.Y.C., 1 to 4 dms lb. .1148- —
5 to 19 dms lb. .1123- —
20 or more dms lb. .1003- —
Coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton. 34.00 -37.00
l.c.l., works ton. 37.00 -41.00
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .08 - .10
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l. works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms. lb. .06 Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .06 - .06½
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum)
Platinum metal, works oz. 90.00 -93.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .38 - .40
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 14.70 -15.45
Pokeroot, bls. lb. .18 - .20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .47 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .50 - —
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .47 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .50 - —
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .34½- —
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .35 - —
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .35½- —
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis, lb. .36 - .37½
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. lb. .34½- —
crystals, neat-resistant, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. lb. .32 - —
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. lb. .30½- —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms. ½c. per lb higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb. .60 - .65
Poppy flowers, bls lb. .90 - .95
Seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .21½- .23½
Czech, bgs lb. .23 - .23¾
Dutch, bgs lb. .25½- .26
Polish, bgs lb. .24 - .24½
Turkish, bgs lb. .21½- .23½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.15 - —
regular, flake 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works, 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate, dms lb. .08 - —
Acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .21 - —
powd., dms lb. .23 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .15
Potassium bichromate in drums ½c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works, ton. 214.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 277.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 282.50 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb. lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP cryst., gran., bbls., kgs lb. .34 - .37
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- .11¼
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- .11¾
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, ex works lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms lb. .31 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .26 - .27
gran., dms lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms lb. .29 - .32
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .32 - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½- .38½
powder, dms lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., works lb. .52½- .55
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms. lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacol sulphonate, NF, dms lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Hydroxide tech (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets, jars lb. .36 - .39
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots and less, fib. dms lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls lb. .21 - —
powd. bbls lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .42 - —
Trona, Cal unit-ton. .50½- —
50-51 K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M. ton. 25.50 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
purified, dms lb 42 - .44
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15½
Permanganate, tech., dms., works, lb. .22½- .23½
USP, dms., works lb. .24¾- .25¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - .25
Phosphate, tetrasnasic, bbls., wks. lb. .13 - .13¼
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller quantities lb. .23 - —
kegs lb. .26 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.55
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.30
30° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
32.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.75
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.50
1-4 dms., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.90
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .07 - .08
Stannate, dms., frt. alld, E lb. .79 - .846
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90% ton. 36.25 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran. dms lb 18½- —
powder, dms. lb. .19 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.08
tech. works lb 45 50
Titanate, etns., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works lb. .12¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .12½- .12¾

. . . there's more here than meets the eye

Sometimes we see things that look so simple, but actually, underneath, they are a complicated system of checks and balances that defies description. Inventive genius has that way of tricking us once in a while.

That's the way it is with our Celet,® one tablet of divided medication perfected by Strong Cobb scientists. Here is a conformed pharmaceutical sphere that fulfills one of the greatest dreams of the pharmaceutical chemist, for it helps most materially in the grave problem of stability in that each individual hydrogen ion product can be enveloped in its own environment without any effect from other products having a different pH, as well as eliminating non-compatibility.

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Originators and Developers of the AMPIN® for Automatic, Subcutaneous and Intramuscular Injection.

Potassium-Magnesium Sulphate—Red, Venetian

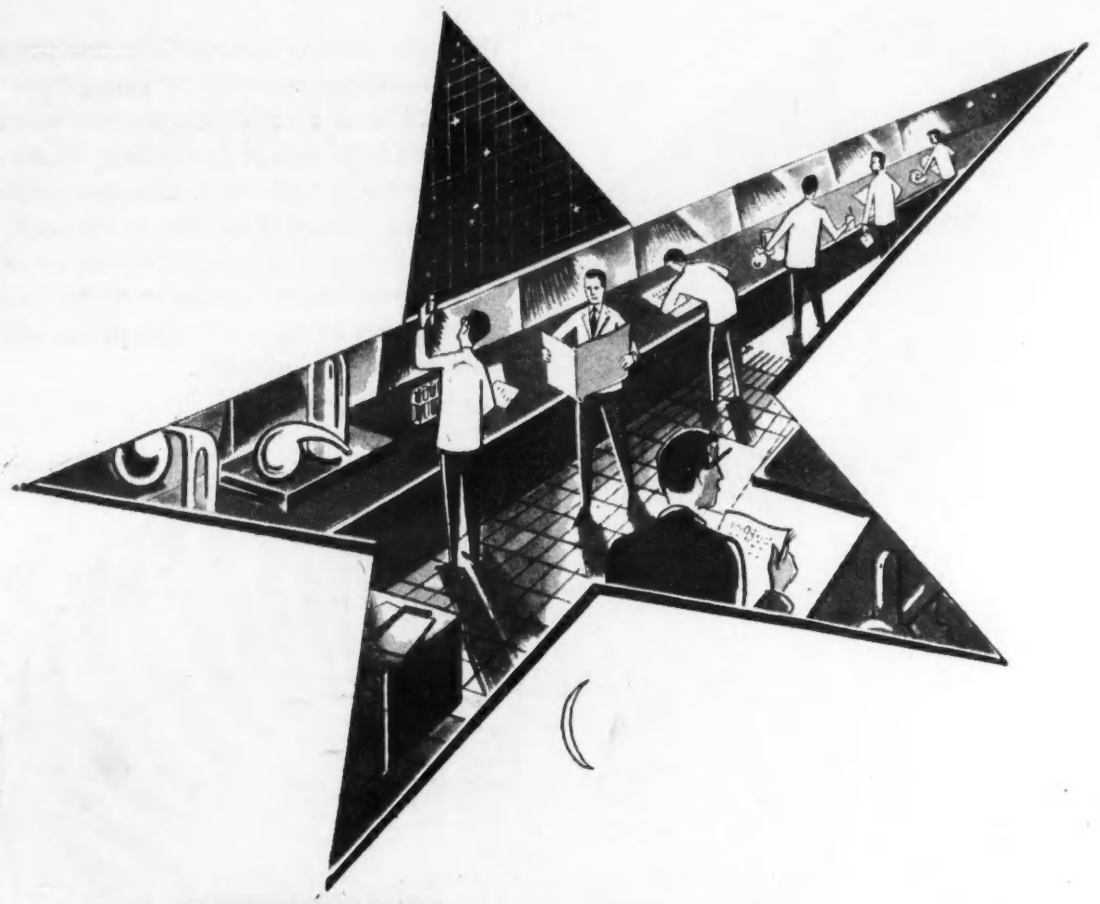
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ..ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .45 - .55
Potassium-titanium oxalate bbls., kgs. lb. .72 - .85
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms. c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .53
Pregnenolone, bots. lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Acetate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Prickly ash bark bls. lb. .25 - .28
Berries, bgs. lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.75 - 4.00
spot lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots gm. 3.30 - 3.75
Propane, commercial grade (dms., group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde dms., c.l., works lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29½- —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Gallate, dms., ton lots to 100 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l. lb. .08½- .09½
l.c.l. lb. .09½- .10½
tanks lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19½- .20½
l.c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, frt. alld., E lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .19½
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more kilo.55.00 —
smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .24 - .25
blonde, bgs. lb. .20 - .22
husks, bgs. lb. .65 - .66
Pulsatilla herb, bls. lb. .40 - .50
Pumice, dom., grd. coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- .04
smaller lots lb. .03¾- .04¼
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .05½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .18 - .36
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cs. odorless basis, bbls., works gal.14.00 - —
30 to 1, basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., odorless base., bbls., works gal.20.80 - —
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb.15.50 -16.00
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin)
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald gal. 2.67 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.70 - —
ref., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .89½- 1.04½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90 - 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atlantic ports long-ton. 8.00 - —
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite standard, 200 mesh, Bulk, c.l., mines ton.11.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.12.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.15.75 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton.10.00 - —
Insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.12.00 -12.50
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.10.50 -11.00
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, USP, bots. lb. 9.54 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
black, cs. works lb. .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works. lb. .12 - —
Pyroxylin scrap white, china, ivory, cs., works lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works. lb. .25 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .15 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin bgs. c.l., lb. .14¾- .15
liquid, 85% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, same basis lb. .07½- —
solid, clarif. 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .09¼- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Quercitron crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, No. 1, liquid, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net flask.218.00 -220.00
Quince seed, bgs lb. .90 1.50
Quinidine, NF, V, cryst., cns. oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns. oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns. oz. No prices.
Quinine, NF cns., 100 ozs. oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns. oz. .70 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns. 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP cns., 100 ozs oz. .56½- —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .54½- .64@
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55 - .65¼
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - .60

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms., frt. alld. lb. .87 - —
Raspberries, dried bbls lb 1.60 - 1.70
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light, medium shades, bbls. lb. 2.75 - —
Maroons, resinated, bbls. lb. 1.50 - —
pure, bbls. lb. 1.75 - —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 4.60 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.20 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.50 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.80 - —
Lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - 1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.75 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - 2.10
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
medium shade bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.70 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb higher ex whse Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12½- —
Iron oxide, synth., bgs. lb. .11¾- .12
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¼- .09¼
special, high color, all shades, bgs lb. .60 - —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .85 - —
rubin toner, resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
pure, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Virginia, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, toner, BON arylid, divd. lb. 3.60 - —
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls. works lb 1.10 - —
Iron oxide bgs., l.c.l., works lb .04 - —
MNPI toner, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Persian gulf bgs., works lb .06¾- .07
Para toner, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated, kegs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toners.
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 5.85 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock. lb. .05-4- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.60 - —
light shades, kegs, works lb. 1.45 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian 15% bgs., works lb. .0350- .0375
20% bgs., works lb. .04 - —
25% bgs., works lb. .0450- —
30% bgs., works lb. .0475- —
35% bgs., works lb. .05 - —
40% bgs., works lb. .0525- —



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Stauffer Products

BHC (Benzene Hexachloride)
Borax
Boric Acid
Boron Trichloride
Carbon Bisulphide
Carbon Tetrachloride
Caustic Soda
Chlordane
Chlorine
Citric Acid
DDT (Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane)
Ethylene Trithiocarbonate
Silicon Tetrachloride
Sodium Hydrosulphide
Sulphur (Specially processed for all industrial and agricultural uses)
Sulphur-Insoluble (For rubber compounding and other uses)
Sulphur Chloride
Sulphuric Acid
Tartaric Acid
Textile Stripper
Titanium Tetrachloride
Toxaphene (Chlorinated Camphene)

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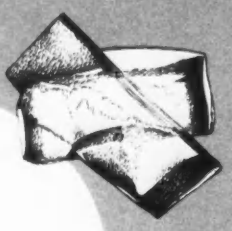
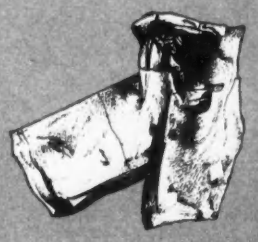
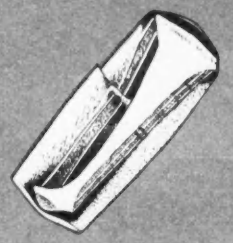
Announcing

CRYSTALLINE VITAMIN A ACETATE







available in stabilized, high potency, dry granular form and as a liquid palmitate derivative

For the first time in history, crystalline Vitamin A, has been produced by synthesis *on a commercial scale.*

No longer is it necessary to tolerate the extraneous materials found in previous natural and synthetic products. All the important advantages of the pure crystalline material are now available in unrestricted volume in these new Pfizer products:

STABILIZED CRYSTALLINE VITAMIN A ACETATE

A dry product of exceptional stability which can be handled, measured and stored under all normal conditions. Insensitive to oxidation or humidity, *Stabilized Crystalline Vitamin A Acetate* fills a long felt need for a dry, high-potency product which can be used in the manufacture of Vitamin A tablets, in the fortification of foods and in the preparation of other dry products, without fear of deterioration.

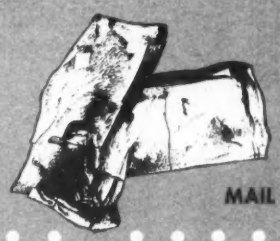
VITAMIN A PALMITATE

Derived from pure Crystalline Vitamin A Acetate, the outstanding purity and high potency of this product make it ideal for use in oil solutions and aqueous dispersions. It is also particularly suited to the fortification of milk and other liquid food products where taste is a factor.

WRITE OR PHONE FOR COMPLETE DETAILS

These new Crystalline Vitamin A derivatives make possible higher quality products than ever before attainable and open the way for many new applications. Write for samples, prices and technical data.

Pfizer



MAIL COUPON FOR TECHNICAL DATA

STABILIZED CRYSTALLINE VITAMIN A ACETATE

Physical Characteristics — Finely divided dry powder, light yellow color, practically odorless and tasteless.

Potency — Standardized at 500,000 U.S.P. units per gram.

Purity — Derived from Crystalline Vitamin A Acetate, the only pure form of this vitamin commercially produced.

Packaging — Packaged in standard amber glass, screw type bottles and in drums.

VITAMIN A PALMITATE

Physical Characteristics — Liquid — yellow color, practically odorless and tasteless.

Potency* — Not less than 1,600,000 U.S.P. units per gram.

Purity — Derived from pure Crystalline Vitamin A Acetate, it has a purity of 90-95%.

Packaging — Packed in aluminum bottles under nitrogen.

*Also available in oil solution at a potency of 1,000,000 U.S.P. units per gram.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., 630 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn 6, N. Y.
Kindly send me Technical Data on Crystalline Vitamin A.

Company .....

Address .....

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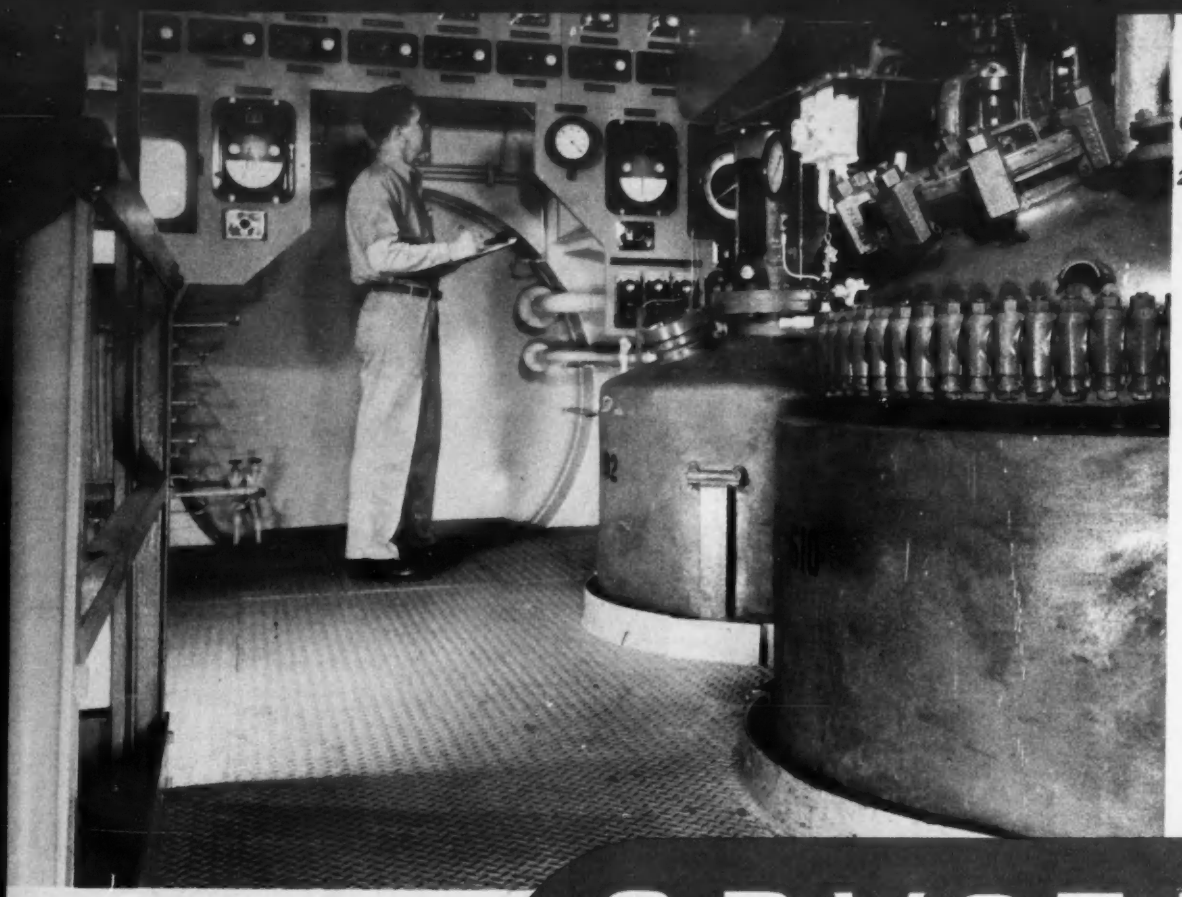
Type of Business .....

Interested in Vitamin A for .....

.....

Signed by ..... Position .....



Control instruments and equipment in continuous process manufacture of Vitamin A.

Air view of Pfizer's huge new plant at Groton, Conn., in which Crystalline Vitamin A is produced.

Photomicrograph of crystals of synthesized Vitamin A.

CRYSTALLINE VITAMIN A ACETATE

and derivatives, now being produced in commercial quantity

The large new Pfizer installations at Groton, Conn., provide unrivaled facilities for the manufacture of vitamins. Here Pfizer has installed the latest developments in modern equipment utilizing the most advanced techniques.

The continually expanding activities of Pfizer's highly skilled technical staff promise unceasing pioneering in the pharmaceutical fields of vitamins, antibiotics, organics and inorganics.

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Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., 630 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn 6, N. Y.; 425 North Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Ill.; 605 Third St., San Francisco 7, Calif.; Export Dept. 81 Maiden Lane, New York 38, N. Y.

Pfizer PFIZER QUALITY®

Manufacturing Chemists for Over 100 Years

Red vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns. .....lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung, bbls.....lb. 1.95 - —
Lake, divd. .....lb. 1.15 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms..lb. 4.37 - 4.39
Red saunders wood powd. bbls lb. .50 - —
Rennin, NF, powder .....lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, resin grade, dms., c.l., works. lb. .81 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .82 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .84 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .85 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works.....lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works.....lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cns.....lb.45.00 -55.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs..lb. .90 - 1.25
powd., bbls. .....lb. .95 - 1.50
India, whole, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Riboflavin, USP bots., divd...kilo.125.00 - —
Readily soluble bots. divd..kilo.125.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga..lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs..lb. .33½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .34 - .39
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Rosemary flowers bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls .....lb. .12 - .12½
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .07 - .07¼
Spanish bls .....lb. .07¼- .07½
Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works ...100 lbs. 7.30 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 8.80 - —
K, dms., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 8.80 - —
M, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 8.80 - —
N, dms., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 8.90 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 9.05 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 9.50 - —
X, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 9.60 - —
Rotenone CP bbls. works .....lb.20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works .....lb.16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., mines .....ton.48.00 - —
Rue herb, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms.....gram. .02½- —
smaller lots, fib. dms.....gram. .03 - —
Ryania, 100% powd. bgs., works lb. .20 - —

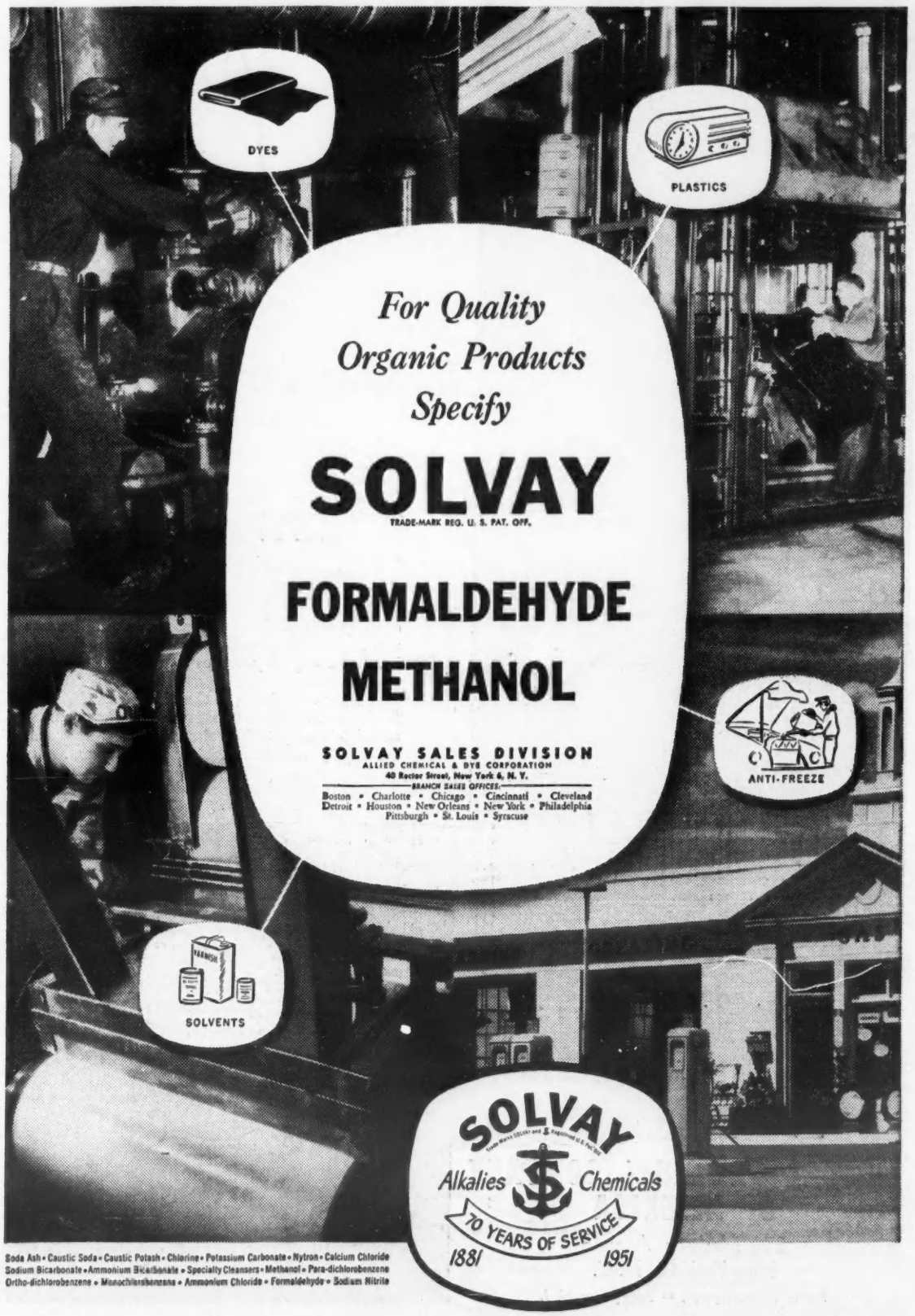
S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.....lb. .73 - —
activated ground with lime, bbls..lb. .45 - .50
Saccharin, USP gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower, Egyptian, bls.....lb 65 70
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.25.00 -30.00
Safrol, dms .....lb. 1.10 - 1.75
Sage, Cretan, bls.....lb. .17 - .17¼
Cyprus, bls. .....lb. .10 - .14
Dalmatian, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.03
English, bls.....lb. .80 - .81
Greek, fancy, bls.....lb. No stocks.
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12 Nom.
Syrian, bls. .....lb. .15 - .16
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09½
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Saligenin, ctns .....lb 14 00 -25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.05 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 1.07 - 1.08
powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
paper bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. .94 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.15 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis..ton.17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs.14.15 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs.14.40 -14.55
gran., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs.10.75 -11.25
powd., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs.10.50 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs.11.75 -12.25
NF, gran., dms.....lb. .15¾ .17¼
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 .66
powd., dms. .....lb. .75 76
Sanguinarine nitrate bots oz. 4.75 5.50
Santonin, NF., dms., cryst., powd., cns lb.130.00 Nom.
imported, cryst., powd., cns., kilo.280.00 -300.00
Saponin No 1 cns lb 4 45 —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls.....lb. .35 - .50
Honduras bls .....lb 40 45
Mexican, bls. .....lb. .30 - .35
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .35 - .40
select, bls. .....lb. .55 - .60
Savory, French, bls.....lb. 11 - .12
Spanish, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. .....lb. .30 - .35
Scammony resin lump cns.....lb 1.95 2.20
powd., cns .....lb 2.05 2.30
Root, bgs .....lb 11 14
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots.oz.15.00 -16.00
Hydrochloride USP, bots.....oz.84.00 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs..lb. .30½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .31 - .33
Selenium, powd., dms., divd....lb. 3.25 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 2.80 - 3.00
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .18 - .20
sifting, bgs. .....lb. .14 - .16
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .22 - .24
No. 2, bls .....lb. .20 - .21
No. 3, bls. .....lb. .18 - .20
powdered, bls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .24
Pods, bls. .....lb. .30 - .35
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Sesame seed, Chinese, white, hulled, bgs..lb. .22 Nom.
natural, bgs .....lb. .18 - .18½
Nicaragua, hulled, bgs.....lb. .27 - .30
natural, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19½
Turkish, bgs .....lb. .17 - .17½
Shaeffer's salt, bgs., frt. alld...lb. .30 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .59 - —
kgs., 1,000-lb. lots .....lb. .61 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots...lb. .68 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .69 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .71 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .59 - —
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .57 - —
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .55 - —
TN, bgs., 10 bgs .....lb. .53 - —
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.

Silica, amorph. dry-grd., 325 mesh. bgs., c.l., Ill., works..ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh. bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 —
l.c.l., works .....ton.25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- .20½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs.....oz. .9016- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .79½- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .79⅝- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .79⅝- —
100-oz. lots.....oz. .79⅞- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lot..oz. .56⅝- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .57⅛- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .58⅛- —
250-oz. lots.....oz. .58⅞- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.03 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots .oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark bls .....lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls. ....lb. .50 - .55
Western, bls .....lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls .....lb. .35 40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works....ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs .....lb. .24 - .28
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns. .....lb. .16 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Soapbark, bls. .....lb. .27 - .31
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls. .....lb. .35 - .37
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
Soda, caustic, bulk, c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points... 100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis. 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis. 100 lbs. 2.63 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime, USP dms .....lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .11½- .13
NF, gran, gil. dms., works lb. .16 - —

Red, Vermilion—Sodium Bisulphate

Sodium alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works... lb. .54 - —
NF white powd dms. works. ton lots lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Aluminate 20,000 lbs. or more, bgs 100 lbs 8.50 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., divd. £. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., divd .....lb. .41½- —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works lb. .13½ .15¼
solution, dms., works .... gal. .70 1.10
Benzoate, tech. bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .35 .39
USP, bbls. dms. 100 lbs or more lb. .42 .46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l. works .....100 lbs 3.15 - —
powd. bgs c.l. works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs. c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10¾ .11¼
Sodium bichromate in drums ¾c higher
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .14½- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs 2.00 —
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs 2.65 3.85
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs 3.05 3.65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Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Monochlorobenzene • Ammonium Chloride • Formaldehyde • Sodium Nitrite

Sodium Bisulphite—Sodium Tungstate

Sodium bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
solut. 38° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.80 - 4.30
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works. lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms..lb. 7.15 - 8.00
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash)
crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda, salt).
monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09½- .11¼
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms .....lb. .21 - —
Chlorite, tech. dms. works lb. .75 - —
Chloroacetate, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. dms. works .. lb. .21 - .29
Chromate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .13¼
Citrate, anhyd., dms.....lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, anhyd., dms.....lb. .31 - .38
USP XIV, gran., dms.....lb. .28 - .32
Sodium citrate USP XIV powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000 lbs., works. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works..... lb 1.25 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .17 - .19

Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works..lb. .13½- .15
anhydrous, dms., works.....lb. .16 - .17½
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - .11¼
95%, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .11 - —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works..lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb.12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb.16.50 -21.00
tribasic, ton lots .....lb.11.00 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Gluconate, dms. .....lb. .23 - .25
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. 1.61 - 1.63
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls.....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms., works..... lb 2.00 - 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP pellets, dms lb. .93 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms..lb. .93 - .98
Hyposulphite, tech., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90

Sodium hyposulphite photo grade, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.15
pea, bgs. .....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms.....lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 80%, dms., cbys., works..lb. .21½- —
60% dms., cbys., works...lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works. lb. .15½- .16½
Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.124.50 -129.50
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works ton.199.50 - —
Sodium metaborate in bbls. $20 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms., works.....lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.95 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.45 - —
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Molybdate, anhyd., bbls., works. lb. .60 - —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .70 - —

Sodium nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., cn. works..ton.48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.45.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs. c.l., At Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.53.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.50.00 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
USP gran. dms.....lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated flake bbls. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works.....lb. .10½- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.75 - 7.50
smaller lots.....lb. 5.80 - 7.80
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- .26½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - .26
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - .25
Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20¾- .21¾
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- .22
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms. lb. .44 - —
powd., dms.....lb. .47 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhydr., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.15 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.65 - —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms. works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 8.20 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.15 - 5.30
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic)
smaller lots works lb. .31 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10 tons lb. .13½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.10.00 -10.75
ferric dms., 1,500 lbs., works. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .42 - —
Pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.40 - 7.50
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.80 - 7.90
Salicylate, USP, dms.....lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W of 96°, Kan., Neb. W of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.85
tanks, works .....ton.19.00 - —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
tanks, works .....ton.37.00 - —
solid, bgs., works.....ton.35.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .054 - .070
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .737 - .788
Stearate, USP anhyd., bbls., works lb. .51 - .56
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd. bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., bbls .....lb. .17 - .19
gran., bbls.....lb. .17 - .17¼
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ...100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.90
fused, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ...100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sulphite, anhyd., by-product, powd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
regular, powd., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....100 lbs. 7.25 - —
crystals, bgs., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06¾- —
liquid, 36-40%, basis 100%, tanks, works ton.100.00 - —
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .03¾- —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
tech. dms works lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns c.l., works .....lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .10¼- —
1 ton or less, works.....lb. .10½- .11
Trichloroacetate, dms. .....lb. .46 - .55
Tripolyphosphate bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald .....100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.00
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 8.15 - 8.40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. East lb. 2.25 - —

Over a Century of Progress in Chromium Chemical Production

"Baltimore" and "Bichromate" are names which have been associated with one another for over a century. The upper section of the hour glass shows Baltimore Harbor as it appeared in 1845 when it was the site of the first chromium chemical plant in this country. Shown in the lower picture are Mutual's new facilities on Baltimore Harbor.

The new plant is the largest chromium chemical plant in the world, and includes the most modern manufacturing techniques developed by industry's leading engineers. With these new facilities, Mutual has provided substantially increased capacity for ever-growing consumer needs.

Long experience in the chromium chemical field enables Mutual to offer highest quality products backed by technical services of a forward-looking research and development program.

MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA — MUTUAL — NEW YORK, N.Y. — SINCE 1845 — REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

MUTUAL PRODUCTS
SODIUM BICHROMATE SODIUM CHROMATE
POTASSIUM BICHROMATE
POTASSIUM CHROMATE CHROMIC ACID
AMMONIUM BICHROMATE

MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA
270 Madison Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.
Plants: Baltimore, Md. — Jersey City, N. J.

Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .23 - —
Sodium carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - —
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha names).
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .17½- .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .23 - —
less than 1,000 lbs. same basis.
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works. gal. .31 - .34
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex..gal. .31 - —
Bayonne ..... gal. .35 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works. lb. .35 - .36
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works. lb. .37 - .38
smaller lots, works..... lb. .40 - .43
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works. lb. .36 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works. lb. .38 - —
smaller lots, works..... lb. .41 - —
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton lots to 5 tons, works, lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms. ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .25¼- —
less ton lots, works.....lb. .26 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .23½- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .17½- —
tanks, works .. lb. 13½- —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur. ton.63.00 -84.00
50%, same basis.....ton.72.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .24 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis.. lb. .24¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24½- .28
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .0600- —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0615- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0630- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns ..... oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls .....lb. .36 - .40
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls. .....lb. .35 - .40
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .16 - .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls. ....lb. .11 - .13
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works lb 1.50 - —
paste dms. works lb 1.25 - —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y...100 lbs. 6.74 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.89 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 6.86 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.01 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., spot .....lb. .07¾- .08
Rice, bgs .....lb. .13 - .22
Wheat, bgs. .....lb. .0660- .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs .....lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. .....lb. .35 - .39
Stoneroot, bls .....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .20 - .24
Seed, bgs .....lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more, gram. .324 - —
unlabeled, 1-gram, vials, 1 to 500,000 vials, vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.766 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns dms. lb. .77 - —
Carbonate 90% dms ..... lb 15½- .16½
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate bbls., works .....lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs ..... lb 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works ....lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .1145- —
Oxalate, obls. works .. lb 42 - .44
Salicylate, NF, dms .....lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent dms., works... lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots. .....oz.39.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs. .....oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans. 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., cns., works lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works .....lb. .18 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots. .....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls. l.c.l., works lb. .65 - —
tech. bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphabenzamide dms. .....lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphabenzamide sodium, dms. ..lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms. lb.11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms...lb.10.60 -11.10
powder .....lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, granules, free flowing, dms...lb.12.25 -12.75
powder .....lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms. .....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms..lb.10.65 -11.15
powder, dms. .....lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms lb 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms..... lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms. ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline veterinary, dms lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sulphapyridin NF, powd, bots, tins lb 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin sodium, powd, bots, dms lb 7.50 - 8.00

Sulphathiazole, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms...lb. 4.00 - 4.50
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms...lb. 3.85 - 4.15
powder, dms. .....lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton.21.00 -24.00
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, export..long ton.25.00 -27.50
domestic and Canada long ton.22.50 -23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.80 - —

Sulphur, rubber makers, treated 10% pine tar treated, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.65 - —
washed, NF, bot .....lb. .21 - —
Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis .....lb. .03¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l cyls., works. lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works... lb. .0533- —
tanks, works .....lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd.. lb. .20 - .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03¼- —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock.... short ton.115.00 - —
ground same basis.....ton.110.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Balto unit-ton. .81 - —
Carteret, N. J.... unit-ton. .76 - —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla.unit ton. .87 - —

Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, California, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works.....lb 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb 1.65 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. 1.75 - —
Talc., dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 -35.00
Vermont, bgs. c.l. works ton 14.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 17.50 - —
fibrous New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.28.00 -29.00
98.5-99.5% 325 mesh bgs. c.l., works..ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.30.00 -32.00
imp., Canada grd., bgs., c.l. mines ton 12.50 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, works .. lb. °.16¼- —
inedible, extra, works.....lb. °.14¾- —
fancy, works .....lb. °.15 - —
special, works .....lb. °.14½- —
No. 1, works.....lb. °.14 - —
No. 2, works.....lb. °.13 - —
No. 3, works .....lb. °.13¾- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms.....lb. .10 - —
50%, dms.....lb. .14 - —

° indicates OPS ceilings.

Tamarind, W.I., bbls. .....lb. .10 - .13
Tankage, animal feeding, 9-11% am mon., bulk..unit-ton. 9.00 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 9.50 - —
Tansy leaves, bls .....lb. .30 - .35
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs....lb. .08¼- .09
medium grades, bgs.....lb. .07½- .08
low grades, bgs.....lb. .07 - .07½
Java, bgs. .....lb. .07 - .07½

M. Grumbacher Company is another of the national leaders that pack complete families of products in Wirz Tubes—for protection, convenience and sales appeal.

Write today for your copy of our folder, "Wirz Collapsible Metal Tubes." It contains useful tube standards and valuable design data.

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Collapsible Metal Tubes • Lacquer Linings • Wax Linings • Westite Closures • Soft Metal Tubing • Household Can Spouts • Applicator Pipes • Compression Injection Molding

Tar Acid Oil—Uranium Oxide

Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ..gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..gal. .52 - —
tanks, same basis ..gal. .40 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..gal. .58½- —
tanks, same basis ..gal. .46½- —
50-53% dms. c.l. same basis, gal. .72½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..gal. .74½- —
tanks, same basis ..gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs ..lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs ..lb. .70 - .75
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - —
dms. ..lb. .57 - .58
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms ..lb 75 - —
powd., bbls., dms ..lb 80 - —
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
commercial, dms., c.l., South ..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South ..lb. .14 - —
extra, dms. ..lb. .50 - .56
prime, dms. ..lb. .43 - .55
Terpinglycol ether dms., c.l., works, lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .25½- —
tanks, works ..lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.lb. .66 - 1.10
prime, dms ..lb. .55 - .65
Propionate, dms. ..lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 3.00 - 3.25
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots., gm. 3.00 - 3.25
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .03 - 08½
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works ..lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works ..lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works, lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40% cns., dms., works lb. .80 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .56½ - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .57 - —
tanks ..lb. .55 - —
Tetrapotassium phospnate (see Potassium phosphate)
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd .... lb.12.50 -15.00
sulphate, 99% bots., dlvd ... lb 10.50 -13.00
Theobromine, fib. dms ..lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Salicylate, fib. dms ..lb. 5.17 - —
with sodium acetate, USP, dms lb. 4.80 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms ...lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb. dms ..lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 100 grams kilo.160.00 - —
Mononitrate, bots. 100 grams kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. ..lb. .40 - .42
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works ..... lb 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .46 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine, dextro - laevo, bots., 100 grams.115.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs ..lb. .20 - .22
Spanish, bls ..lb. .08½- .09
Thymol, kgs ..lb. 3.75 - 3.80
Iodide, NF, dms ..lb. 8.00 - 8.12
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride stannous, anhyd., dms., works lb. 1.06 - 1.07
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works ..lb. .87 - —
Metal ..lb. 1.34 - —
Oxide, bbls. ..lb. 1.34 - —
Sulphate, stannous, bbls ..lb. 1.15 - 1.17
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .76½- .77½
Titanium dioxide, anatase ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .22 - .22½
chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd, lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .22 - .22½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works ..lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots works ..lb. .04½- .05¼
milled, bgs., c.l., works ..lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots, works ..lb. .04¾- .05½
non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E ..lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns., works ..lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Titanium pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs, c.l., dlvd ..lb. .06 - .08¼
l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .08½- .09
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse. ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., works. lb. .45½- —
smaller pkgs., works ..lb. .48 - —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs ..lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms ..lb. 5.50 - 6.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa ..gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist ..gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist ..gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist ..gal. .32¾- —
Geneva, Utah ..gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio ..gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa ..gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y ..gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex ..gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo ..gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa ..gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist ..gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md ..gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y ..gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind ..gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich ..gal. .33 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ..gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y ..gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J ..gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex ..gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill ..gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich ..gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa ..gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I ..gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill ..gal. .33 - —
Tolylene di-isocyanate, dms., works. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Tonga, 50% bark and vine bls. ..lb .80 - .85
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks ..lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs ..lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns ..oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works ..lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works ..lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works ..lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms., dlvd ..lb. .51½- .52½
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms ..lb. .41½- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .63½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .64½- —
smaller containers ..lb. .68½- —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .71¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .72¾- —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .70 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West, 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works.lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckload, works, frt. equaid. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .10 - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret., cbys., works, frt. adjusted.. lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Tricresyl phospnate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd ..lb. .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd ..lb. .35 - .35¼
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd ..lb. .35 - .35¼
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E ..lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E ..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .41¼- —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms ..lb. .38½- —
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l ..lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E ..lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l. works ..lb. .48 - —
tanks ..lb. .46 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald ..lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..lb. .36 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0175- —
double-grd. bgs., c.l., works ..lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works ..lb. .015 - —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld ..lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns., works kilo.207.00 -242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Tumeric root, Alleppey, bgs ..lb. .30 - .33
Haitian, bgs ..lb. .11½- .12
Jamaica, bgs ..lb. .10 - .10½
Madras, bgs ..lb. .15 - .15½
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Wood, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South ..gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., whse. N.Y.C ..gal. .70 - —
steam-dist., dms., extra, ret. c.l., works ..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC ..gal. .98 - —
tanks, works ..gal. .70 - —
Tyrothricin, bots. ..gram. 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms ..lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs ..lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, bgs ..lb. 1.65 - —

cleaning mixtures based on

Nacconol*

sell faster to 'milk bars' and fountains

To wash 'em fast and clean your mixtures need a "balanced" synthetic detergent.

NACCONOL is the ideal synthetic to add because it dissolves quickly in hot or cold water; boosts the cleaning power of phosphates and alkalis; emulsifies greasy soil instantly; loosens protein soil effectively; keeps these soils from re-depositing.

Result: Glasses and china come sparkling clean in a jiffy!

We'll be glad to work with you on a low-cost formula; to supply samples in flake, powder or bead form; and to quote on your needs.
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ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
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Boston 14, Mass., 150 Causeway St.	CApitol 7-0490	Richmond 19, Va., 6 North Fifth St.	Richmond 2-1930
Providence 3, R.I., 15 Westminster St.	DExter 1-3000	Columbus, Ga., Columbus Interstate Bldg.	Columbus 3-1029
Philadelphia 6, Pa., 200-204 S. Front St.	LOmbard 3-6382	Greensboro, N.C., Jefferson Standard Bldg.	GReensboro 2-2518
San Francisco 5, Cal., 517 Howard St.	SUtter 1-7507	Chattanooga 2, Tenn., James Building	CHattanooga 6-6347
Portland 5, Ore., 730 West Burnside St.	Beacon 1853	Atlanta 2, Ga., 140 Peachtree St.	CYPress 2821
Chicago 54, Ill., The Merchandise Mart	SUperior 7-3387	New Orleans 16, La., 714 Carondelet Building	Raymond 7228
Charlotte, 1 N.C., 201-203 West First St.	CHarlotte 3-9221	Toronto 2, Canada, 137-143 Wellington St. W.	Elgin 6495

Remember: NACCONOL is America's first mass-produced, low priced synthetic detergent . . . still leads in production, performance and profits for mixers — a dependable source of supply now and into the future.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Urea, dom., 46% N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton.142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ton.146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars Belle, W. Va ton.120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton.118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .08 - .10

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .38 - .45
Valine dextro-laevo, dms. works lb.21 00 -27 50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.94.00 -95.00
Cups, 28-30%, tannin bgs., ex dock ton.68.00 -70.00
Extract, powd, bgs. ex dock duty extra lb. .10½ - —
Vanadium pentoxide CP bgs. ens. works lb. 1.28 - —
tech. dms., works lb. 1.34 - —
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 3.40 - 3.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 5.50 - 5.75
whole, tins lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Tahiti cs lb 2 75 - 3.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 5.50 - 6.50
smaller lots lb. 5.55 - 6.65
ex guaicol, tins 25 lbs lb 3.00 —
smaller lots lb 3.65 3.15
ex lignin tins, 25-lb lots lb 3.00 —
smaller lots tins lb 3.05 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19½ - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l. works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
tanks works lb .27 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ref. dms., works lb 1.50 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in neutral vegetable oil, 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, natural, acetate, 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., bots., ens. dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units .21 - —
over 400,000 A units per gm., bots., ens., dms., lots of 500 million units or more, 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
less than 500 million units, 1,000,000 units. .22 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion. Morton-Stubbs Corrected to 1900.
A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver)
A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
liquid, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
palmitate, liquid, not less than 1,600,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
1,000,000 units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
800,000 A units per gm., frt. adjstd
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B (see Riboflavin)
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxin hydrochloride).
B_{12} vials 25 100 and 500 milligram lots milligram .45 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D, (see Calciferol).
Vitamin E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheat-germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Tree bark, bls lb. .75 - .90
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lbs., f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb 1.95 - —
25-49 lbs., same basis lb 2.05 - —
5-24 lbs., ens., same basis lb 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.83.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton.79.00 - —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .09¾ - .10
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .09 - —
S. Africa, 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .09 - —
Wax amorphous (see Wax micro crystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .44 - .45
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs. lb. .81 - .82
slab, bgs lb. .80 - .81
crude, African, bgs lb. .70 Nom.
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .75 Nom.
Central American, bgs lb. .72 Nom.
refined, yellow, bricks, cs lb. .74 - .75
slabs, bgs lb. .73 - .74
Wax, candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .72 - .73
refined, bgs lb. .74 - .76
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra: 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.20 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, ton lots. lb. 1.23 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.20 - 1.22
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.26 - 1.30
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.30 - 1.32
No. 2 lb. 1.28 - 1.30
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs lb. .54 - .56
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM amber ctns., 20,000 lbs. group 3, works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs same basis lb. .15 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½ - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. 13½ - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .26 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. 17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½ - —
less than 20,000 lbs. lb. .15½ - —
Wax, Microcrystalline white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, basis lb. .20½ - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb .21½ - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs same basis lb. .20 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½ - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb 34½ - —
Montan, dom., black raw, bgs lb. .25 - .25½
refined, bgs lb. .31 - .32
imported, Bohemian, bgs lb. .15½ - .16
German, light, bgs lb. .15½ - .16
refined, bgs lb. .55 - —
Ouricury, ref., bgs lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Paraffin (see P.)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .32 - .35
cakes, cs. lb. .33 - .36
Sugar, cane, refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .85 - —
imp., bgs., N. Y. lb. .53 - —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd. 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs. c.l. works. ton 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots works ton 6 50 -15 00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l. works ton 16 00 -30.00
smaller lots works ton 21 00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. whse ton 25 00 -40.00
Precipitated bgs. c.l ton 18 00 -20.00
l.c.l ton.25 00 -35 00
Wild cherry bark thick, natural bls lb 06 - .07
thin, natural, bls lb. .16 - .18
rossed, bls. lb. .19 - .22
Wild indigo root bls lb 30 - .31
Wild yam root bls lb 16 17
Witch hazel leaves bls. lb. .23 - .25
Wollastonite, 16 mesh, bgs., f.o.b. works ton.14.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis ton.22.00 - —
Woodflour 40 mesh bulk, c.l., works, East ton.32 00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ton.40 00 - —
60 mesh, bulk c.l same basis ton.37 00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ton 45 00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis ton.60.00 -62.00
Woodflour in bgs extra, returnable
Woolfat (see Lanolin)
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs lb.4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls lb .35 .45

POINTERS ABOUT PYRIDOXINE

You can count on Roche for ample supplies of pyridoxine hydrochloride. At Roche Park, where vitamins are made by the tons, this important vitamin is available in quantity so that your order for any amount will receive prompt shipment. And Roche pyridoxine is such high quality that it may be used safely in parenteral solutions.

SPECIAL NOTE: It is acknowledged that the need for pyridoxine in human nutrition has been established although no minimum daily requirements have been determined.

Make Roche headquarters for:
Ascorbic Acid Riboflavin
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Thiamine Hydrochloride
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dl-alpha-Tocopherol Acetate
Vitamin A acetate synthetic
Vitamin A palmitate synthetic

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Xanthorrhiza Root—Zirconium Silicate

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls ..... lb .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol)
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p. ret. dms, c.l. works frt equald lb. .193 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. 196 - —
tanks, same basis lb 18 - —
45° 47°C. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. 156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Xylenol fractions, over 7°C., b.p., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —
Meta fraction, over 7°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works—
Bethleham, Pa gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30¼- —
Chicago district gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works:—
Johnstown, Pa gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .33 - —
Youngtown, Ohio gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, indust., 100, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia Pa gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Yeast brewer's dry, USP, 50 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .46 - —
90 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .51 - —
200 B units per gram 100 lb. dms lb. .55 - —
300 B units per gram 100 lb. dms lb. .59 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below

Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd lb. 2.05 - 2.06
AAOT, bbls lb. 2.06 - 2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.20 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.32 - —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse l.c per lb higher.

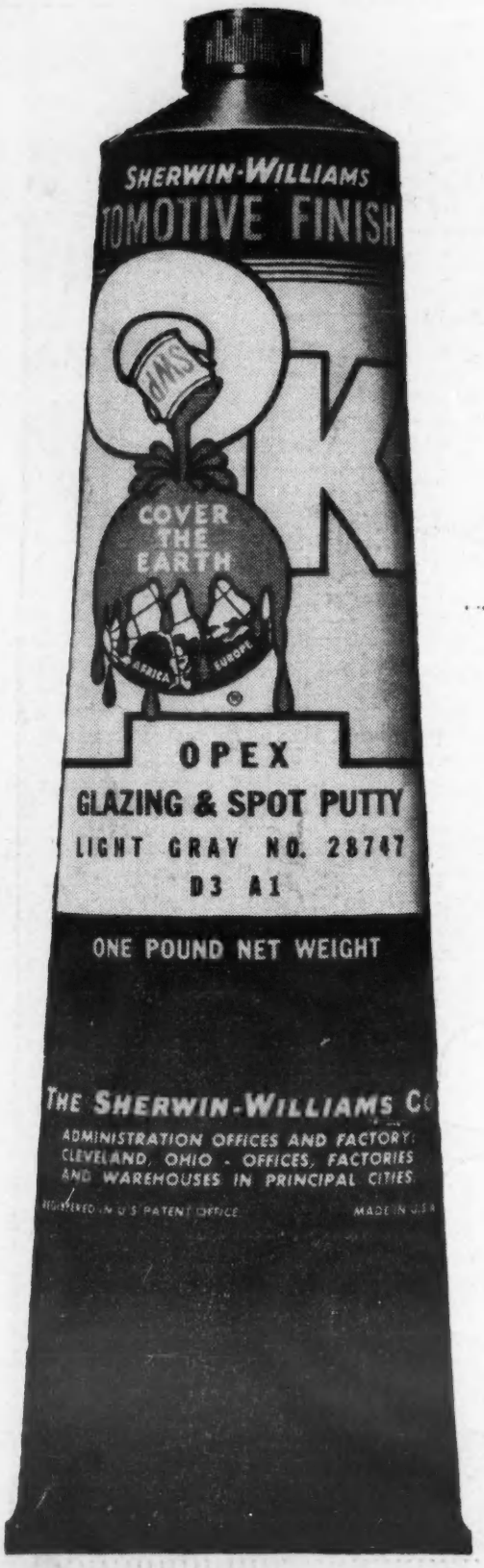
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .32 - —

Dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C. S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 16c higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago

Hansa, 10G, bbls., same basis as chrome lb. 2.05 - 2.15
G pigments, bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0141- .0250
l.c.l., works lb. .0166- .0275
Yellow, iron oxide, natural French type, bgs., c.l. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l. lb. .0185- .0210
synth., bgs., c.l., works lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 4.15 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.17 - —
Ocher, American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼ .02¾
Zinc, (chromate) bbls., dlvd lb. .27 - —
basic, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Yellow dock root, bls lb. .16 - .25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb 28 - .30
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - —
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .40 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms, works, lb. .28 - .30
NF, dms. lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
Carbonate purified, powd., dms, lb. .26 - —
tech., rubbermakers', bgs., works, lb. .10¾- .11½
precipitated, powd., dms lb. .26 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.85 - —
solution 50%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
Chromate see Yellow, zinc)
Cyanide, kgs., works lb. .457 - .477
Dust, bbls., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .22 - —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .40 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .21¼- —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 4.92 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .45 - .46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .17½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld lb. .24 - —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .36 - —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17⅜- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17⅜- —
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18¾- —
red, seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19¼- —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Phenosulphonate, gran., dms lb. .39 - —
powd., dms. lb. .42 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .10 - .10½
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .46 - —
ton lots lb. .47 - —
less ton lots lb. .48 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 6.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - 9.75
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works, dlvd 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - 8.95
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.40
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.00 - 10.15
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c higher
USP, gran., dms lb. .26 - —
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works lb. 1.10 - 1.90
phosphorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Thiosulphonate, NF gran bbls., dms lb. .33 - .34
powd. bbls lb. .36 - .37
Undecylenate dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - 11.50
Zinc-cadmium sulphide fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works lb. 2.10 - 2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms, c.l., works lb. .1180- .1360
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1220- .14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
normal, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol ZrO_2, bbls., works lb. .26½- —
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works lb. .30½- —
Hydride, cns., works lb 7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, dms., works lb. 2.10 - —
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
5 tons, works lb. .44½- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .45 - .48
milled, electri-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
5 tons, works lb. .59½- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .60 - 63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works lb. .35½- —
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03⅛- .03¼
10 tons, works lb. .03½- .04
5 tons, works lb. .04 - —
1 ton or less, works lb. .04¼- .04¾
milled bgs., c.l., works lb. .04⅛- —
5 tons, works lb. .05¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .05¾- .06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works lb. .12½- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .13 - .17



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Electrochemical Society

—*Continued from page 7*

tures," C. D. Crater, Squier Signal Laboratory, Fort Monmouth, N. J.

"Glass Fiber Paper Manufacture," Bourdon W. Scribner, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

"Factors Affecting the Measurement of Capacitor Temperature-Coefficient," John A. Connor, Naval Research Laboratory.

"Some Methods of Measuring the Temperature Coefficient of Capacitors," David I. Troxel, Naval Research Laboratory.

"Factors Affecting the Leakage of Electrolytic Capacitors," Gaston Muriset, Standard Telephone et Radio S. A. Zurich, Switzerland.

"Some Observations on the Theory of Tantalum Electrolytic Capacitors," N. J. Krilanovich, National Bureau of Standards.

"Tantalum Electrolytic Capacitors for Telephone Plant Use," R. L. Taylor and M. Whitehead, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., Murray Hill, N. J.

Wires and Cables

Electric insulation sessions on wires and cables, to be held April 11, were arranged in cooperation with the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Dr. Ralph Hall will preside in the morning, Dr. Harold C. Beachell in the afternoon. The program is as follows:—

"The Electrical Properties of Some Liquid Fluorocarbons," Robert C. Bowers, Naval Research Laboratory.

"Sulphur Hexafluoride—Its Use as an Insulant in High Voltage Equipment," John F. Gall, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia.

"New Developments in Cables, J. A. Szilard and J. E. Waters, General Cable Corporation, Bayonne, N. J.

"Asbestos — Its Preparation, Production and Fabrication into Electric Insulation," Jesse M. Weaver, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Manheim, Pa.

"Progress in the Field of Magnet Wire," Ralph Hall, Phelps Dodge Copper Products, Fort Wayne, Ind.

"Life-Temperature Characteristics of Magnet-Wire Insulation at Elevated Temperatures," A. T. McClinton, Naval Research Laboratory.

"Glass Fibers—The Effect of Chemical Composition on their Properties," William M. Temple, Glassfibers, Inc., Waterville, Ohio.

The Determination of the Life of Magnet-Wire Insulation," E. F. Seaman and Thomas D. Callinan, Navy department, Washington, D. C.

The April 12 morning session on electric insulation will deal with inorganic and organic dielectrics, E. F. Seaman will preside. Papers to be presented are the following:—

"The Electrical Properties of Glass-Fiber Paper," Thomas D. Callinan, Naval Research Laboratory.

"'Terratex,' A New Material for Spacers and Insulators in Vacuum Tubes," E. B. Fehr and A. P. Hasse, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

"Sources of Muscovite Mica," James J. Norton, Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

"New Casting Resins for Miniaturization," Clinton Rector, National Engineering Products Company, Washington, D. C.

Electronic-Luminescence

Electronics-luminescence sessions on April 11 will have Dr. H. C. Froelich presiding in the morning and Dr. Arthur L. Smith presiding in the afternoon. The program is as follows:—

"The Discovery of New Phosphors," Dr. K. H. Butler, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Salem, Mass.

"Luminescence of K_2MnCl_4 and KCl (Pb + Mn)," Robert J. Ginther, crystal branch, metallurgy division, Naval Research Laboratory.

"Calcium Zinc Phosphor," Rudolph Nagy, C. K. Lui Wei and R. W. Wollentin, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J.

"Manganese Entimonates," Virginia M. B. Hannaford and Keith H. Butler, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.

"Excitation Spectra of Various Silicate Phosphors," Alexander J. Oszy, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.

"The Effect of High Energy Radiation on the Absorption and Luminescence of Glasses and Crystals," James H. Schulman and Robert J. Ginther and Clifford C. Klick, crystal branch, metallurgy division, Naval Research Laboratory.

"The Thermoluminescence Characteristics of Silicate Phosphors Activated by Manganese and Arsenic," C. Bull and G. F. J. Garlick, physics department, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, England.

"Particle Formation in Gaseous Discharges," Stephen Eros, lamp development laboratory, General Electric Company, Nela Park, Cleveland, Ohio.

Annual business meeting and luncheon of the electronics division in the Continental Room.

"The Effect of Temperature on Emission of Fluorescent Lamp Phosphors," Charles W. Jerome, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.

"The Function of Oxygen in Zinc Sulphide Phosphors," F. A. Kroeger and J. A. M. Dikhoff, research laboratories, N. V. Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken, Eindhoven, Holland.

"Temperature Dependence of Infrared Quenching in ZnS Phosphors," B. Goldstein and J. J. Dropkin, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Temperature Dependence of the Infrared Stimulability of the SrS:Ce:Sm Phosphor from −195°C. to 150°C.," by J. J. Dropkin and S. Fischler, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

"Electrolytic Determination of Cadmium in Zinc Sulphide-Cadmium Sulphide Phosphors," Robert Bastian, Richard Weberling and Frank Palilla, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.

"Calcium Phosphate Phosphor Activated with Cerium and Manganese," H. C. Froelich and J. M. Margolis, lamp development laboratory, General Electric Company.

"Absorption, Reflection, Luminescence Emission, and Excitation Measurement with the Beckman Model DU Quartz Spectrophotometer," Clifford C. Klick and R. G. Stokes, crystal branch, metallurgy division, and J. G. Schumacher, engineering shops branch, engineering services division, Naval Research Laboratory.

Zinc-Magnesium Phosphors

Electronics - luminescence discussions will carry on through April 12. C. W. Jerome will preside in the morning, while R. J. Ginther will act as chairman for the afternoon session. Papers to be presented are as follows:—

"Zinc-Magnesium Oxide and Zinc-Magnesium Sulphide Phosphors," Arthur L. Smith, tube department, Radio Corporation of America, Lancaster, Pa.

"An Arsenic-Activated Zinc Sulphide Phosphor," Jerome S. Prener, research laboratory, General Electric Company.

"Barium Titanium Phosphate: A New Phosphor," S. T. Henderson and P. W. Ranby, Thorn Electrical Industries, Ltd., London, England.

"Direct Excitation of Phosphors by Electric Fields, Elmer C. Payne, Eric L. Mager and Charles W. Jerome, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.

"Saturation and Voltage Effects in Phosphors Excited by Electron Bombardment," P. H. Dowling and J. R. Sewell, Philips Laboratories, Inc., Irvington on Hudson, N. Y.

"Excitation Spectra of Calcium Halophosphate," Alexander J. Oszy and Keith H. Butler, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.

"Silver as an Activator of Halophosphate Phosphors," P. W. Ranby, Thorn Electrical Industries, Ltd.

"Luminescent Barium and Magnesium Halophosphates," J. T. Anderson and R. S. Wells, research laboratories, British Thomson-Houston Company, Ltd., Rugby, England.

"Copper - Activated Aluminosilicate Phosphors," Esther W. Claffy and James H. Schulman, crystal branch, metallurgy division, Naval Research Laboratory.

"Cadmium Chlorophosphate Phosphors," R. W. Wollentin, C. K. Lui Wei and Rudolph Nagy, Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

"Luminescence of Three Forms of Zinc Orthophosphate: Mn," Arthur L. Smith, tube department, Radio Corporation of America.

Round-table discussion with Dr. G. R. Fonda presiding.

Electronics-Rare Metals

Discussions on electronics-rare metals will be held on April 9. The morning sessions, which will deal with molybdenum, will be presided over by Irvin R. Kramer. The afternoon session, concerned with uncommon metals, will have Dr. Bruce W. Gonser as chairman. The program follows:—

"The Present Technical Position of Molybdenum," Robert Parke, Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio.

"Effects of Working on the Properties of Molybdenum," E. S. Byron and R. F. Baker, lamp division, Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

"The Ductility of Recrystallized Wrought Molybdenum," W. E. Few and G. K. Manning, Battelle Memorial Institute.

"Brittleness of Recrystallized Molybdenum," B. Rightmire and John Wulff, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

"Some Mechanical Properties of Arc-Cast and Powder-Metallurgy Molybdenum," J. H. Bechtold and H. Scott, research laboratories, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"The Rate of Reduction of Tungsten Dioxide by Hydrogen," B. Kopelman, C. C. Gregg and E. P. Larson, metallurgical laboratories, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.

"A Thermodynamic Study of the Calcium Reduction Process for Vanadium Metal," John C. R. Kelly, research department, Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

"The Alloys of Indium with Lead, Tin, Cadmium and Bismuth," R. I. Jaffee and Marguerite G. Weiss, Battelle Memorial Institute.

"Recovery of Germanium from Saw-Cutting Wastes," V. Ozarow, electronics department, General Electric Company, Syracuse, N. Y.

"Progressive Crystallization Purification of

—*Continued on page 50*

PIONEERS OF THE CENTURY

(SIXTH OF A SERIES)

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Volume 159 March 26, 1951 Number 13

More Slants at Medical Care

Health is but one of several objectives set forth in recommendations by the Federal Security Agency for a comprehensive system of contributory insurance for the entire nation. It is not emphasized in the latest FSA annual report as heavily as in earlier years, and the stress is laid mainly on the health needs of children of school age. But, the health problem has lost none of its popularity in top governmental circles. And the health, or medical care, needs of the public are being strongly presented in hundreds of news items having to do with the inadequacy of ambulance services and of hospital facilities in general.

"Ten hospitals busy; man dies at court waiting for doctor." "An ambulance from ——— hospital took her to that hospital, where it was found she had a hip fracture. At the hospital there was not a single available bed." "A young polio victim died during the night at a hospital here after a high-speed 150-mile race against a failing oxygen supply." "The city also has no authority to designate a voluntary hospital to operate an emergency ambulance service, with the result that in the last twenty years voluntary hospitals have been dropping this service . . . . because hospitals are not in the transportation business."

That sort of comment is quite naturally having a noticeable influence on public thinking, not only in official areas. Legislative proposals are but one of the consequences. Some want to know why the government cannot make generally, or at least emergently, available the many beds reported to be unoccupied in veterans' hospitals. There is a grave question that such service could be manned. Others urge the setting up of emergency medical service, manned by "limited practice" doctors and practically trained assistants. With respect to professional opposition to that idea, a doctor in Yale University said:—"Doctors are hiding behind a sacred wall they themselves have built."

Local efforts to provide adequate medical service, much praised in the instances where they have had a fair measure of success, are not working out everywhere. An Ohio community of less than 1,000 persons raised a trust fund of $2,000 to induce a doctor to locate in it. After a year of unsuccessful advertising and soliciting, the fund was returned to the contributors. That is the problem at which federal schemes are particularly aimed. There is a more than usual realistic approach in a new scheme—a bill in the house (H.R. 3371) which would provide annual funds for "increasing the number of well-trained doctors." The medical profession and its allies could find very good use for their funds in such an undertaking. That also would avoid the threat of governmental domination.

Many other bills of related purpose are in congress. On the premise that "adequate protection of the nation's health is essential to the security and wellbeing of our country and cannot be achieved unless public health services are available in every locality through adequately staffed and properly equipped public-health units," a bill (S. 445) to encourage the establishment of such units was recently passed by the senate. It would authorize the federal government to make contributions of one-third the cost of a project. The state would provide the other two-thirds—if it could. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at from $60,000,000 to $240,000,000 a year.

The gist of congressional bills designed to effectuate the recommendations of the Hoover commission includes one (S. 1140) which would establish and consolidate certain federal hospital, medical, and public-health functions in a department of health.

Better medical care for the public is needed, even in the biggest cities of the land. Its providing is not a function of government—federal, state, or local. Private interests are cognizant of that need, and to an extent, they are giving it remedial attention. It is still to be said, however, that they are not doing as much as they could and should.

Manpower Muddle Looms

Manpower problems are likely to become further confused and confusing by a revivification and revision, or reformation, of the Wage Stabilization Board. The Director of Economic Stabilization is reported to have such action in mind. But, it is said that he will first have a discussion of the matter with representatives of management and labor. The indications are that the contemplated new board would have some sort of power with reference to the settlement of wage disputes.

If any sort of wage board is established, that will make five governmental agencies with something to do with manpower as a matter of defense. That, quite obviously, is far too many cooks for the palatability of any broth of their concocting.

Defense, of course, is a matter primarily of governmental interest. Manpower is one of the first essentials of defense. It follows, therefore, that government must have an active, somewhat controlling interest in manpower. At the present time, all too many interests, from labor leaders to college presidents, are setting themselves up as the arbiters of how defense manpower should be constructed. The concepts of equality of responsibility, duty, and sacrifice are correspondingly various—and quite naturally selfish.

The Department of Defense and the Office of Defense Mobilization should join in the sponsoring and directing of a management-labor-consumer conference on current and imminent manpower needs and how to meet them. Other more or less involved and somewhat interested agencies, including the Department of Labor, should be kept out of the picture for the time being. Their functions, if any, are much more administrative than determinative. And their participation in the latter areas could mean little other than more muddling.

To reiterate with emphasis what was said here a week ago: the Office of Defense Mobilization should be provided by industry with an advisory committee on manpower, properly representative of ownership, management, technical service, and labor. The integers of industry must work together, with equality of responsibility, duty, and sacrifice, for the maintenance and furtherance of the national welfare.

For the Bookshelf

THE ESSENTIAL OILS. By Ernest Guenther, Ph.D. Volume IV: Individual Essential Oils of the Plant Families—Gramineae, Lauraceae, Burseraceae, Myrtaceae, Umbelliferae, and Geraniaceae. Cloth; xiv + 725 pages. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $12.

In this volume, Dr. Guenther goes on with the treatment of individual essential oils which he started in the third in this useful and timely series. He continues the arbitrary sequence of plant families which he adopted for greater flexibility in the practical use of the respective data. It is his purpose to present in the final volume an overall tabulation based on a modern botanical system.

The scope of this volume is broad. The plant groups each is represented by a goodly number of oils, some of which are given in as many as twenty varieties. So there are, not counting varieties, thirty-six of the Gramineae, nine Lauraceae, five Burseraceae, eleven Myrtaceae, eighteen Umbelliferae, and two of the Geraniaceae (fourteen varieties and the concrete and absolute). There are at least 1,400 items in the index.

This is a big book. It is also a good one—economically analytical, as well as scientifically informative. The "by-lines" on its articles and the author-editor's acknowledgements constitute a high-rating who's who in the world of essential oils and their derivatives and preparations. The scope of the treatment comprises the botanical origin of the oil, the producing regions of the plants, the properties and grades of the basic plant material, the yield of oil, the physicochemical properties of the oil, its chemical composition, and its uses.

The information is presented in a practical manner. It has depth or breadth where that is necessary. It has clarity. So, the book is a useful one in each of the many fields where there is an interest in the oils which give this, that, or another part or product of a plant a particular odor.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

cates of necessity and the amortization certificates which are now being handed around. Incidentally, this is the same Maybank who is in the vanguard of the congressional movement to have cotton exempted from price control.

Fats and Oils Price Trends

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has traced the trend of wholesale prices for leading fats and oils back over a forty-year period to 1910, and has included the statistical tables of some fourteen pages in length in the February-March issue of "Fats and Oils Situation," a periodical bulletin of the agency.

The Bureau presents the figures with only this brief comment:—

"Prices of fats and oils except drying oils, when grouped according to major use, tend to move together. High export prices in Argentina and government support programs to encourage production of flaxseed and consequently linseed oil, were important factors in causing prices of drying oils to be higher than prices of the other two groups—soap fats and food fats—since 1942. Also, during the late war, ceiling prices for tung oil were set at high levels. Most of this oil is imported from China and supplies were scarce."

Manpower Practices Surveyed

Surveys made by the Labor department of defense manpower demands find many employers reverting to the policies of World War II of relaxing the upper age limits for new male employees and somewhat relaxing hiring specifications with respect of experience and physical requirements. There is also a marked increase in the number of in-plant training programs and some increased use of women in jobs usually reserved for men.

Skilled and professional shortages have resulted in the use of older, able-bodied men rather widely. On the other hand, restrictions against young draft eligibles and reservists continue quite general. Relaxation of other requirements are spotty.

Many examples of increased use of women in jobs formerly reserved for men can be cited. An aluminum plant in Louisville is hiring women in considerable numbers; production jobs in aircraft are open to women in Forth Worth and San Diago; chemicals in Chattanooga and a small ordnance plant in Spokane are also recruiting women. In even more areas, however, women are not yet finding the defense jobs they are seeking in increased numbers, and many instances of failure to relax other specifications, even in the face of shortages are noted.

'Biological' War Defense

In the belief that, if the atom bomb don't get you, the bugs might, the Civil Defense Administration has issued its second in a series of booklets designed to instruct the public in individual protection against special weapons. It is titled "What You Should Know About 'Biological' Warfare." The first of this series, "Survival Under Atomic Attack," was released in October, 1950. To date, more than 10,000,000 copies have been distributed.

The "biological"—more correctly bacteriological—warfare study points out that attacks against people, animals, and food crops are possible through the use of sprays carried in airplanes, through bomb explosions, or through sabotage of factory food and water or of city water mains. "Biological" warfare could be effective and damaging, but it is not a secret super-weapon and there are defenses against it. The book advises the public to forget about the scare-talk of new mystery germs and poisons that could wipe out whole cities.

Six basic rules of survival under "biological" attack are enumerated in the center insert of the booklet which may be detached and carried separately. Essentially, these rules are:—Keep yourself and your home clean; report sickness promptly; give all possible help to authorities; don't rush outside right after a bombing; don't take chances with food and water in open containers; don't start rumors—don't believe wild stories.

Security Implementation Asked

Teams of investigators sent out by the Munitions Board to make field surveys of the security measures taken by industrial plants engaged in defense production are reporting back on the results of their studies and, in the words of the board, there is room for considerable improvement. In contrast with industrial thinking prior to World War II, many managements now are planning with the thought that "it can happen here," but their plans, in too many cases, are only on paper.

These plans include setting up standby equipment of all sorts, strengthening regular interior guard systems against sabotage, and microfilming and storing copies of all documents which would be needed to start up in a new location in case a plant were destroyed. Such plans will improve security only insofar as they are actually put into effect by management itself.

The Munitions Board is asking that industry immediately implement its security programs wherever possible. Security measures in effect during World War II, with which management is familiar, should be implemented, insofar as applicable to individual plants. Private managements are urged to act, even though they have not been visited by field security survey teams.

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Heavy Chemicals

Tin oxide was priced lower last week and the market is now in line with the RFC quotation for metallic tin. The other tin salts were revised downward in the preceding period and uncovered no new price changes. It was stated that sales of tin based chemicals have declined about 50 percent since enduse regulations became effective and that stocks have increased substantially all around. It was expected that a similar situation would develop in nickel salts but to date there has been no drastic drop in sales and no improvement in the amount of available stocks.

Boxcar shortage has continued to delay shipments of heavy chemicals from works. Washington advices state that the ICC will start legal action, if necessary to channel more boxcars from the East to Midwest. Tankcar scarcity is also serious. In producing quarters it was stated that a large number of tanks are stranded in the Pacific Coast area. No easement is in sight for drums, cylinders, burlap or paper bags.

Demand for soda ash, caustic soda and chlorine has been sustained at a high level. Chlorine is expected to experience increased pressure for potable water and sewage requirements next month. Sulphuric acid is getting tighter with each successive week and every sulphate is feeling the effect of the stringency. Carbon tetra chloride remained critically short with production considerably below capacity. Pressure for sodium nitrite has not relaxed from meat packers. It was stated the army is buying a lot of canned meat for shipment to Korea.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 103.9 percent for the week ending March 17, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 101.5 in the preceding week and 106.5 for the corresponding week in 1949.

Export figures apearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Department of Commerce.

Aluminum Sulphate—Cutback production and steady demand have kept the supply position tight throughout the month of March. The shortage of sulphuric acid has been the key factor in the restriction of output. December exports amounted to 3,041,600 pounds including 1,340,000 pounds to the Philippine Republic.

Ammonia Anhydrous — Supply conditions have continued tight over the past month with demand exceeding production. December exports amounted to 813,266 pounds and included 165,951 pounds destined to Mexico, 90,500 to Brazil and 52,500 pounds to British Malaya.

Ammonia Liquor—January production as given by the Bureau of Mines totaled 4,229,857 pounds, compared with 4,223,480 made in December and 4,155,545 pounds in January, 1950. Sales in January were 2,731,651 pounds, against 2,920,693 in the preceding month and 2,432,757 pounds in January last year. Stocks on January 31 amounted to 1,550,686 pounds, compared with 1,264,446 on December 31 and 1,757,633 pounds at the close of January, 1950.

Calcium Carbide—Steady demand for home and export consumption has kept the supply position tight. December exports amounted to 702,870 pounds and included 431,000 pounds to the Philippine Republic, 180,000 to Cuba and 25,000 pounds to the Canal Zone.

Calcium Chloride—Demand has shown seasonal relaxation for ice control with producers still behind on shipments. The total export movement in December amounted to 681,688 pounds of which Cuba received 292,130 pounds and Mexico 119,150.

Carbon Bisulphide—Finding a steady outlet for reagent, solvent and other uses. December exports totaled 801,200 pounds including 383,000 to Colombia and 299,100 pounds to Mexico.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Civilian supply conditions appear to be getting worse for this chemical and producers are trying to allocate stocks in an attempt to maintain equal distribution to consumers. It was stated the government has taken a sizable amount for defense use and there are still plenty of DO's around. Production has continued considerably below capacity levels and the market position is exceedingly tight. Exports during December amounted to 277,495 pounds of which 203,100 were destined to Canada.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Tin oxide, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 24, 1950
244.9	244.9	244.9	223.4	213.8

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 24, 1950
126.1	126.1	126.1	121.9	121.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chlorine—Market position has continued tight and expected to get tighter next month when the seasonal increase in demand develops for potable water and sewage treatment. It was stated that the shortage of tankcars and large cylinders is serious with a lot of tanks apparently stranded on the Pacific Coast. December exports amounted to 1,363,989 pounds, including 940,100 pounds to Canada, 246,014 to Mexico and 104,375 pounds to Venezuela.

Copper Sulphate—May production has been sold for agricultural use and so has the first half of June. The largest sales to date have been made to farmers in Maryland and Pennsylvania. Industrial demand has been sustained at a level above what was formerly considered normal. Export inquiry remained active from Europe and Latin America and continued uncovered. December exports amounted 1,023,250 pounds, including 1,750,000 pounds to Costa Rica, 542,000 to Guatemala and 363,200 pounds to Mexico.

Potash, Caustic—While there has been some improvement in the supply position of solid this month, there has been no easement in liquid on flaked. Aside from an active demand from the soap, chemical and pharmaceutical industries, there has been an increase in the number of DO's reaching the market. December exports totaled 431,825 pounds, the largest shipments, 360,036 pounds, were destined to Canada.

Potassium Carbonate—Demand is sustained at a higher level from the glass specialty plants than some of the producers had expected. The supply situation was about as tight at the close as at the beginning of the month.

Soda Ash—Firm and tight under a heavy industrial demand. The movement has continued to be aggravated by the current boxcar shortage and some producers have been forced to place material in storage temporarily. Exports in December amounted to 18,013,660 pounds and included 8,457,860 pounds to Mexico, 6,610,000 to Argentina and 1,836,950 pounds to the Philippine Republic.

Soda, Caustic—No important easement in the supply situation could be noted last week, although some producers expressed the opinion that market conditions were a bit better in liquid than at the beginning of the month. The dry forms remained definitely short. December exports of solid were 9,846,277 pounds and included 5,134,050 pounds to Argentina, 1,811,024 to Mexico and 1,077,000 pounds to the Philippine Republic. Exports of liquid totaled 7,771,711 pounds, of which 4,518,942 pounds were shipped to Cuba and 2,234,860 to Canada.

Tin Oxide—Priced lower and in line with the RFC quotation of metallic tin. Other tin salts were revised downward in the preceding week. It was stated that government regulations for end-use have reduced sales about 50 percent while stocks have shown a substantial increase.

Acids

Chromic—Contract consumers have received shipments regularly during the past month and this movement has absorbed production readily thereby preventing any excess stocks. December exports amounted to 41,300 pounds with Canada receiving 35,000.

Muriatic—Supply situation has improved and consumers are not finding the availability of stocks much of a problem at present. Immediate shipments are obtainable at current prices. December exports totaled 946,419 pounds of which Canada received 878,218.

Nitric—Continued to show a fair degree of balance between supply and demand. Prompt shipments remained available at the former price level.

Oxalic—No improvement in the supply

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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position could be noted during the past month. Consuming demand has continued far enough ahead of production to hold the market position definitely tight. Production has been kept down by the shortage of sulphuric acid.

Sulphuric—Supply situation has continued exceedingly tight over the month of March with no apparent easement in sight. Chemicals processed with this acid have seriously felt the shortage and production has been necessarily cutback. The present condition stems from the basic chemical sulphur which is crtically short. The export movement in December amounted to 536,502 pounds with Mexico receiving 233,144.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Evidence of the aluminum industry's efforts to expand primary production for defense needs as rapidly as possible is reflected in figures announced by the Aluminum Association, revealing an increase of more than 4,000,000 pounds last month over the previous month, and almost 32,000,000 pounds, or 31 percent over January 1950. Production of primary aluminum reached 135,907,016 pounds in January as compared to 131,794,258 pounds in December. The increase did not come from any of the new facilities which the industry has scheduled but which will take several months to construct. During January high-cost stand-by capacity was reactivated under special arrangement to produce metal for the national stockpile. Shipments of aluminum sheet and plate by Association member companies also showed an increase, rising from 102,022,815 pounds in December to 112,070,040 pounds last month.

Chromite—Consumption of chromite in the United States during 1950 reached an all-time high of 980,369 short tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. Of 277,124 tons used in the fourth quarter, 138,160 short tons (50 percent) were consumed for metallurgical purposes, mainly in the manufacture of ferrochromium; 88,243 tons (32 percent) were consumed in the manufacture of 113,468 tons chromium refractories, and 9,597 tons (3 percent) were used for miscellaneous purposes, mainly in repairing basic-furnace linings; thus, 97,840 tons (35 percent) were consumed for refractory purposes. In the manufacture of 26,601 tons of chromium chemicals, 41,124 tons (15 percent) were consumed—a ratio of 1.5 tons of chromite per ton of sodium bichromate equivalent. During the previous quarter metallurgical, refractory, and chemical consumers used 51 percent, 38 percent and 11 percent, respectively, of the total.

Copper—Demand active with market firm. According to reports OPS is making some progress with respect to establishing a ceiling price on scrap. At present No. 1 scrap is quoted at 29c. and No. 2 at 26c. per pound while electrolytic copper is priced at 24½c. House and Ways committee has approved a bill to suspend 2c. a pound import duty from April 1, 1951 to February 15, 1953.

Lead—While NPA is considering ways to conserve lead there is no suggestion of restrictions on end-use. The supply position remained tight with reports current that available stocks for April will be shorter than those for March.

Manganese — Ferromanganese production during the fourth quarter of 1950 totaled 215,100 tons. During the entire year, 717,423 tons were produced, a new record which exceeded the 702,632 tons produced in 1944 by 2 percent, according

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to the Bureau of Mines. Consumption of manganese ore in the manufacture of manganese alloys totaled 1,520,494 tons; and for all uses, including chemicals and dry cell batteries, an estimated 1,630,000 tons. This compares with a previous high of 1,593,098 tons in 1944. Consumption of ferromanganese also reached new highs in 1950. Manufacturers of steel ingots and steel castings (integrated and independent operators combined) consumed 764,805 short tons, and an estimated additional 12,000 tons by miscellaneous users brings the total to approximately 777,000 tons. Stocks of ferromanganese in the hands of steel manufacturers and alloy manufacturers were 164,963 tons on December 31, 1950, compared with 149,670 at the end of 1949.

Platinum—Demand for platinum, arising from defense needs is reducing the national inventory of this metal to a point where conservation controls are rapidly becoming necessary, the Platinum Industry Advisory Committee reported at a meeting with the National Production Authority. Curtailment of the use of platinum and its alloys in manufacture of jewelry, decorative and ornamental articles was suggested in a proposed NPA order. Government officers reported that the jewelry industry consumed 95,000 ounces of platinum in the first nine months of 1950. Elimination of this end-use, it was pointed out, would make more platinum available for defense and essential civilian needs. Dealers pointed out that one reason for the tight supply situation is that imports are not being received from Russia, formerly a principal supplier.

Quicksilver—Not unusually active last week. Buyers operated conservatively and appeared satisfied to await future developments. The price range was unchanged at $218 to $220 per flask, depending upon quantity and seller.

San Francisco.—An easier tone is again noted in the market here with metal remaining in limited supply and quotations centering around $205 per flask. Development of quicksilver deposits is progressing at an accelerated pace in San Benito County and operation of numerous mercury properties has begun.

Tin—RFC has not changed the price from $1.34 per pound for grade A for prompt shipment. The foreign market has ruled above this figure and at intervals was 17c. per pound above the domestic price.

US Revenue Returns Increased in January

Collections of internal revenue during January totaled $4,589,290,154.60, as compared with $3,464,664,093.42 in the corresponding month of 1950, according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department. Among the collections reported to the bureau were the following:—

	January 1950	January 1949
Coconut and other vegetable oils, processed	$938,971.51	$1,444,960.20
Distilled spirits, domestic, excise tax	198,417,924.65	89,782,017.38
Distilled spirits, imported, excise tax	13,218,186.24	8,793,980.44
Gasoline	43,699,572.79	42,347,299.51
Lubricating oils	10,835,432.45	4,848,993.53
Matches	507,133.87	777,515.69
Narcotics, including marihuana and special taxes	40,003.73	43,994.54
Oleomargarine, including special taxes	1,931.78	2,901,825.70
Silver bullion sales or transfers, stamp tax	13,646.06	25,469.17
Sugar	5,564,915.54	4,854,895.54
Toilet preparations, excise tax	12,255,363.73	9,836,052.43
Transportation of oil by pipeline	1,919,111.54	1,287,268.45

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the new procurement authorizations issued to Marshall plan countries by the ECA during the period March 16 to 21 were the following:—

To Denmark—$355,000 for petroleum products from the United States.

To French North Africa—$340,000 for copper products from Latin America.

To Iceland—$35,000 for soybean oil from the United States.

To Indo-China—$58,000 for rubber products from the United States.

Canada Approves Freight Rate Boosts to, from US

The Canadian Board of Transport Commissioners has authorized freight rate increases on some hauls between Canada and the United States and other international traffic. The increases, 4 percent in the East and 2 percent in the West, do not affect all-Canadian traffic. The boosts are in line with increases awarded US railroads March 14, by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

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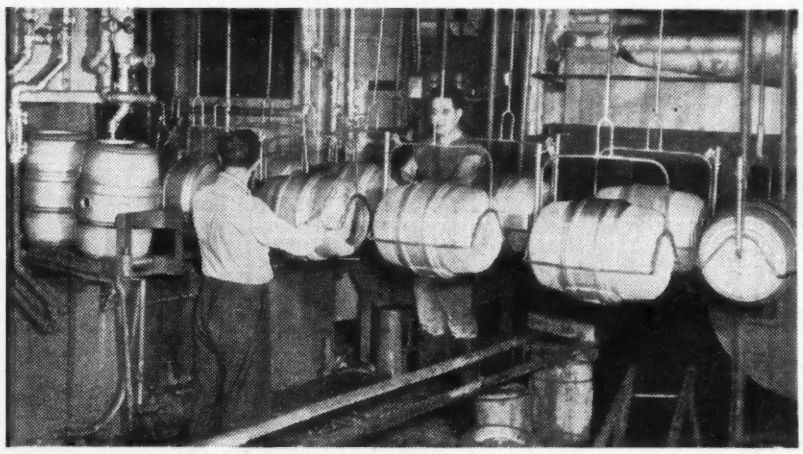

[Acid pickling of stainless steel drums.
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American Can Company Completes Half-Century

The American Can Company, New York, is now fifty years old. In commemoration of that achievement it had birthday dinners in about seventy places throughout this country and Canada March 19. Naturally, the New York celebration was the big one: some 1,400 persons attended.

The golden anniversary observance in New York was a two-way one. The American Can Company was cited by the National Canners Association for its contributions to the container-making and canning industries through its own engineering and research laboratories and in cooperation with the canning industry. The citation was presented to C. H. Black, president of the can company, by Carlos Campbell, executive secretary of the canners' organization.

In the other direction, D. W. Figgis, chairman of the company's board of directors, inaugurated the Canco Service Emblem Program. Under this innovation, service pins, with stars for employees in the United States and maple leaves for the Canadian groups, are to be given to every one who has been in the service of the company for five years or more. The first "old-timer" emblem was presented by Mr. Figgis to George Wilhelm, of the New York metropolitan sales office, whose service covers forty-nine years.

The theme of Mr. Figgis's talk was expressed thus:—"All the elaborate facilities that the company has acquired, all the factories, warehouses, machine-shops, and offices, and research laboratories—all of these could be of little value—and in fact some of them would never have been created—without the company's intangible but nevertheless greatest real asset. You who are listening tonight are that asset."

Customer Service

Service for the customer was the subject to which Mr. Black addressed himself in receiving the NCA citation. "I have emphasized the importance of the customer to us," he said, "because in times of emergency and controls some people may forget just how vital the customer is to our existence. It is sometimes a great temptation in moments of stress to take the attitude that the customer is lucky to be getting any amount at all of a restricted product. All of us still have bitter memories of the bored sales people and the curt service a lot of us received during the recent war. When the war was over, a lot of us ceased to be the customers of such short-sighted people. So I want to ask every member of this organization tonight to join with me in the firm resolve that, regardless of the conditions we face, each of us will continue to do everything in his power to maintain the standards of service to the customer and the public that have been established at Canco during these fifty years."

W. C. Stolk, executive vice-president of the company, was master of ceremonies at the New York dinner. There was a contribution to the program on the Atlantic division by R. L. Sullivan, vice-president, in person, and over the telephone by Gordon Mann, Hamilton, Ont., for the Canadian division; M. P. Cortilet, Chicago, for the Central division; and C. W. Roberts, San Francisco, for the Pacific division. The New York ceremonies were connected by telephone with the other seventy dinners.

Pittsburgh ASTM to Hear Bean at March 29 Meeting

The Pittsburgh district of the American Society for Testing Materials will meet March 29 at 8 p.m. at the Mellon Institute in that city. Guest speaker will be William T. Bean, jr., director of Industrial Electronics, Inc., Detroit, Mich., who will discuss "Stress Analysis in Action."

DuPont Picks New Fiber Name

"Dacron" is the new trade-mark which has been adopted by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., for its polyester fiber, originally known by the laboratory designation of Fiber V and later given the trade-mark "Amilar." The "Dacron" trade-mark was substituted for the "Amilar" mark when the company received advice of its possible confusion with an unrecorded commercial name.

Italy Boosting Sulphur Output

The Italian Ministry of Industry had revealed that the goveernment is planning an increase in sulphur production in Sicily. It was also stated that reactivation of mines in the Adriatic province of Pesaro and explorations for likely deposits along the Adriatic coast are already under way.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Firm conditions continued to feature the textile and leather chemicals market last week. Withdrawals against current orders were quite active for most materials. Prices were maintained at unchanged levels. Tight supply condition continued in the chemical group. Demand was active, but with production sold up, producers were unable to take new business and allotted quantities to regular customers.

Sizing materials were in good demand against former contracts, and a steady flow of new business was indicated for prompt delivery. Corn dextrin and starch were in active request and prices were firm. Demand for these materials kept pace with the output and dextrin and thin boiled starch deliveries were reported behind schedules. Offerings of potato starch from Maine continued scarce and the bulk of business of late has been booked for shipment from Idaho mills.

Production and Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture has announced that price supports on 1951 mohair production will average 74.1 percent of the parity price of mohair on March 15, 1951. The dollars-and-cents level of support will be announced about April 1. At present mohair market prices are well above prices at the 74.1 percent of parity level. No mohair was purchased under the 1950 program.

PMA also announced that price supports on 1951 wool production will average 90 percent of the parity price of wool on March 15, 1951. The dollars-and-cents level support will be announced about April 1. Since early in 1950 wool prices have ranged well above the 90 percent of parity level. No purchases were made under the 1950 wool program and all USDA wool stocks acquired prior to the 1950 program have been liquidated.

OPS has set new dollar and cents ceiling prices for cattle hides, kips and calfskins, effective March 19, but sellers may also use present prices until March 30. The new regulation contains the following tables:—Table I showing the basic ceiling prices for fully cured hides; Table II listing special ceiling prices for standard packer hides; Table III giving the basic ceiling prices for fully cured kips and calfskins; Table IV showing special ceiling prices for standard packer skins; and Table V, special prices for New York City trimmed skins.

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Steady consuming demand was reported for prompt delivery. Market remained firm at current quotations.

Bichromates — Firm conditions continued to feature this market. Supplies were scarce as production was sold ahead. Producers limited sales to regular customers. Export inquiry was keen, but business was light due to unavailable supplies.

Sodium Acetate—This market remained firm. Consumers continued to absorb the output, with result that makers inventories were light. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Sodium Hydrosulphite — Tight supply condition continued to restrict business. Production was sold up. Makers were unable to accept new business and allotted quantities to regular customers. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Sulphonated Oils—Trading was reported light and spotty, chiefly for immediate needs. Prices of all varieties were unchanged and firm.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Steady consuming demand was indicated for both albumin and dried soluble blood. Sold up production kept makers' inventories low. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Corn Dextrin—All grades were quotably unchanged and steady at prevailing quotations. Demand continued active, which kept the output sold ahead and deliveries several weeks behind schedules.

Corn Starch—Consumers continued to take sizable quantities for prompt requirements. Demand for thin boiled thin starch was especially keen, which delayed deliveries against former orders. Prices were maintained at current levels. Crop Reporting Board reported the prospective 1951 corn acreage based on farmers' plans March 1 at 85,694,000 acres, compared with 84,370,000 acres planted last year. At relatively high corn yields per acre such planting would produce a crop of about 3,050,000,000 bushels, against the department's goal for at least 3,500,000,000 bushels.

Egg Albumen—Scarcity of stocks due to light production resulted in a strong market. Prices were unchanged at the recent advance. Egg breaking was still light in the West due to high cost and limited deliveries of eggs. Flake continued firm at $2.07 to $2.10 per pound, and powdered at $2.11 to $2.15 per pound, depending upon quantity and seller. Technical was in small supply and quotations were more or less nominal at 93c. to 95c. per pound, according to quantity.

Egg Yolk—This market was easy under increased offerings. Domestic yolk was reduced to $1.25 to $1.30 per pound, depending upon quantity. Trading was reported light chiefly for actual requirements. Chinese yolk was firm. Supplies on spot was scarce and market was nominal at $1.10 per pound, duty paid, according to seller and quantity.

Potato Starch — Withdrawals against contracts continued active last week, while new business was reported spotty. Offers from Maine mills were limited and carlots were maintained at 5¼c. to 5½c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, depending upon seller. Idaho mills offered carlots freely at the unchanged price of 5½c. per pound, f.o.b. mills. Stocks on the spot were held at 7¾c. to 8¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Sago Flour—High cost of replacements has materially reduced buying interest, and consumers have switched to cheaper materials. Supplies on the spot were quoted nominally at 8½c. to 9½c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to seller and quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Trading was fairly active for prompt delivery. Market remained firm for all grades, reflecting the strength at primary sources. High grades of Brazilian ranged from 8¼c. to 9c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity; medium, 7½c. to 8c. and low, 7c. to 7½c. Java flour was scarce on spot and quoted nominally at 7c. to 7½c. per pound, according to quantity. Higher cost of Java and Siamese replacements has priced these varieties from this market.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract — Limited supplies were maintained at unchanged quotations. Market was firm. Consuming interest was moderate for prompt delivery.

Cutch—Offers for shipment were firm and maintained at 7½c. per pound, exdock, effective April 1. Buying interest was fairly active.

Mangrove Bark—Business was reported inactive. Shipments from Colombia were unavailable, but offered at $60 to $62, per ton, exdock from Ecuador.

Myrobalans — Trading was reported slow. Primary market was firm and prices slightly higher for J 1's and R 1's. J 1's were quoted at $61 to $62 per ton, exdock; R 1's $62 to $63; crushed J 1's, $84 to $85 and J 2's, $50 per ton, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Sales of quebracho extract for export were still under suspension from the Argentine. Offers for shipment were practically unavailable. Tanners were in the market for prompt and forward delivery.

Valonia—Recent advance in the cost of replacements resulted in the withdrawal of buying interest here. Supplies at producing points were said to be light and were closely held at current levels. Cups 28 to 30 percent tannin were quoted at $68 to $70 per ton, exdock, and beards, 40 to 42 percent tannin, $94 to $95. Extract was recently advanced to 10½c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

Wattle—While tanners sought to place orders for shipment, the scarcity of offers of bark and extract at primary centers continued to affect business. Prices of both materials were unchanged and strong.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Mangrove bark, $2 per ton.
Myrobalans, J 1's, $1 per ton.
Valonia extract, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Egg yolk, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 24, 1950
316.8	316.8	292.2	225.1	246.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Agricultural Chemicals

Dried blood was fractionally lower in in the local market last week under light pressure to induce buying interest. Other packing-house byproducts remained steady with bone meal scarce and demand active. No castor pomace was offered in the open market as production is temporarily sold to contract consumers. Sales of fair dimensions in menhaden meal have taken place on a "when and if" basis at prices time of shipment in the Baltimore area.

Ammonium sulphate tightened appreciably at the close of the month. In producing quarters it was stated that superphosphate has been heavily sold for the remainder of the season and that no inventories will be carried over in June. Ammonium nitrate continued exceedingly tight with eastern Canadian material being shipped from production as inventory stocks are exhausted. Demand for potash has kept ahead of production. Contract shipments in every instance have experienced delays on account of boxcar shortage. The supply of multi-wall paper bags has also remained definitely tight.

February tax tag sales figures from 11 of the 13 reporting states represent a slight decrease of fertilizer sales compared to February, 1950, according to The National Fertilizer Association. Sales in the eight southern states rose one percent while tax tag sales in the three midwestern states dropped 15 percent during this same period. January, 1951, tax sales or the thirteen reporting states represented 1,528,000 equivalent tons compared to 1,094,000 tons for January, 1950, an increase of 40 percent.

December exports of agricultural insecticides totaled 7,509,884 pounds valued at $1,743,842. The largest shipment, 289,948 pounds, was destined to the Union of South Africa. Brazil was second with 269,699 and China third with 200,000 pounds.

Export and import figures appearing below were furnished by NFA and the Department of Commerce, unless otherwise designated.

Nitrogenates

December exports of nitrogenates totaled 57,602 tons, compared with 46,995 in November and 34,279 tons in October.

Ammonium Nitrate—Domestic remained exceedingly tight with Canadian in the same condition. Eastern Canadian inventories have been exhausted and shipments are being made from production. The shortage of boxcars has slowed down shipments and there has been no improvement in the supply of paper bags.

Ammonium Sulphate — Supply position remained definitely tight with demand from mixers active, production held down and boxcars short. December exports totaled 13,306 tons, against 23,207 in the preceding month and 27,837 in October. The largest shipments went to Mexico with the Philippine Republic second and Cuba third.

Bone Meal—Supply situation showed no significant improvement last week. Demand was active enough to hold both raw and steamed in a tight condition.

Calcium Cyanamide — Stocks continued tight as the active season nears it close. Shipments against contracts have been delayed to some extent by the boxcar shortages. Importations over the last quarter of 1950 amounted to 24,918 tons, compared with 16,679 tons for the same period in 1949.

Calcium Nitrate — Importations for the last quarter of 1950 totaled 15,942 tons, compared with 10,012 tons for the same time in 1949.

Dried Blood—Fractionally lower in the local market at $9.25 per unit of ammonia. Sellers attempted to force business at the expense of prices. Chicago was unchanged at $9.50.

Fish Meal — Sales of menhaden have been made on a "when and if" basis at prices time of shipment. The spot market has remained quiet with some sellers asking $145 per ton.

Sodium Nitrate—Demand for shipments continued active with material moving as fast as transportation facilities will permit. Boxcar shortages have caused considerable delay to the movement in some areas. December exports amounted to 21,340,000 pounds and included 14,600,000 to Egypt, 5,000,000 to Cuba and 1,650,000 pounds to Guatemala.

Advices from Santiago state that nitrate exports in the year 1951 are expected to total 1,900,000 tons, or 250,000 tons more than last year.

Tankage — Market steady under a fair demand for feed requirements. Sales reported at $9.50 per unit of ammonia here and in Chicago.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
Dried blood, New York, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 24, 1950
87.1	87.1	87.1	82.2	81.6

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Effect of high ocean freight rates was fully reflected in the export movement for December. The total was down to 61,350 tons and included 5,517 tons of Florida hard rock, 45,171 of land pebble and 10,662 tons of other rock. Total exports during November were 126,400 tons. Shipments for domestic account continued steady with stocks sufficient to meet requirements without difficulty.

Superphosphate — March has not occasioned any easement from the tight supply position. Producers here and in Baltimore are heavily committed through June and are experiencing more demand than can possibly be supplied. It was stated that no inventories will be carried over at the end of the season and a tight market may exist indefinitely. December exports of normal amounted to 12,523 tons, compared with 22,141 in November. Exports of triple amounted to 3,042 tons in December, against 271 in the preceding month.

Potashes

Exports of muriate in December totaled 8,225 tons, compared with 7,967 in November and 10,017 tons in the preceding month. Importations of muriate in December amounted to 25,096 tons, against 34,880 in November and 25,318 in October. The combined total for these months in 1949 was 1,107 tons. Imports of other sorts for the last quarter of 1950 were 21,586 tons, compared with 3,653 in the previous year. Domestic demand continued active and exceeded production. Shipments against contracts have been delayed by the shortage of boxcars and the difficulty experienced in securing paper bags.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—Market conditions continue to be unsettled with both buyers and sellers reluctant to make bids or offers under the confusion of the price freeze. Heavier inquiry for blood meal points to an additional scarcity of this material. Superphosphates continue tight with no relief in sight on the supply position. The scarcity of available rolling stock for rail shipments of Canadian material to this area has slowed down arrivals of these inorganics on previous contracts. Very little trading was reported the past week in fish meals, with supplies of both tuna and sardine meal light. The industry is hoping for establishment of definite ceiling prices on meal next week.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate, $69.95 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $76.55 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Ammonium phosphate, $70.60 per ton 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $95.10 per ton for 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both Canadian material. Ammonium sulphate, $51 per ton in bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same. Blood meal, $7.50-$7.75 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $82 per ton, steamed, 1/30 meal, five tons or more, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $86 per ton less than five tons. Both foreign and domestic. Calcium nitrate, $49.25 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f. Los Angeles Harbor. Fish meal, $139.75, $146.25 per ton for 65 percent sardine, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $129 per ton for 60 percent tuna, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $147 per ton for 70 percent Canadian herring, f.o.b. Seattle. Potassium muriate, 50½c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. Trona. Potassium sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 86c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Sodium nitrate, $53 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles Harbor. $48 per ton in bulk. Superphosphate, $23.70 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 extra for bags. Ammoniated, $29.50 per ton in bulk, 3/16 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 additional for bags. Triple, $68.50-$73 per ton in bulk, 47 percent a.p.a., f.o.b. Los Angeles. Tankage, wet rendered, fertilizer grades, $5.75-$6.50 per unit of ammonia, f.o.b. producing plant.

Pesticides

Supply conditions for insecticides have not improved during March. Production in most instances is entirely sold through May and June and the markets have re-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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mained definitely tight. BHC and toxaphene formulations along with others are heavily under contract. One of the larger producers of calcium arsenate is entirely sold through June. The prolonged shortage of sodium chlorate has seriously affected weed killers made from this base and the shortage of chlorine has kept production of 2.4-d down. There was still some lead arsenate available and some copper fungicides. If the cotton South is not infested with too many bugs, the supply picture by June might be subjected to a drastic change.

DDT—Market conditions have not improved during the month of March. Active demand with production held down by the stringency in chlorine and other basic chemicals have kept the supply situation definitely tight. Export shipments for December were valued at $743,536. Mexico was first with a valuation of $210,201, Brazil second at $171,421 and Venezuela third at $67,120. Producers are facing a problem in securing containers.

Nicotine Sulphate—December exports were down to 6,692 pounds valued at $6,722. Mexico received 2,015 pounds of this amount.

Paradichlorobenzene—Shortage of benzol has kept output down and kept the supply situation definitely tight. Production in the first quarter of 1951 has never reached capacity. December exports were 82,838 pounds including 74,436 to Canada.

Sulphur

Heavy demand primarily for the production of sulphuric acid has kept the supply position exceedingly tight with no nearby easement in sight.

NACA Warns Against Reuse of 2,4-D Drums

A warning against reuse or purchase of reused drums which contained 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T for any other agricultural chemical has been issued by L. S. Hitchner of the National Agricultural Chemical Association.

The residual 2,4-D in the drum, he explained, could be broken down chemically only by boiling with caustic soda, and the containers would then have to be rinsed and thoroughly cleaned to remove all traces of water soluble 2,4-D sodium salt. According to the best knowledge available, he continued, there is no chemical which will break down 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T into chemical products which would not harm crops.

Mr. Hitchner also recommended that all manufacturers shipping 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T formulations put an adequate warning signal on the container to avoid use for other agricultural pesticides.

Naco Appoints McCord

Naco Fertilizer Company has elected M. H. McCord treasurer of the concern. Mr. McCord was formerly treasurer of the Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., and, more recently, served as a consultant to Entibank, a government corporation which finances and manages mining properties in Turkey. His headquarters will be in Charleston, S. C., when the fertilizer company moves its main offices from New York next month. Naco has also appointed John H. Kraus, formerly of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, as administrative assistant to the president.

Plant Quarantine Bureau Reorganizes in Northeast

A reorganization of Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine activities in northeastern states has been announced by the Department of Agriculture. The area affected by the present reorganization is that primarily covered by the Eastern Plant Board—the New England states, plus New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. The Eastern Plant Board is an organization of state plant regulatory officials.

The purpose of the reorganization, according to Avery S. Hoyt, chief of the bureau, is to utilize more fully bureau manpower, facilities, and equipment, and to coordinate all bureau programs and administrative management in the region for reasons of efficiency and economy.

Headquarters for the newly-established northeastern region will be at Greenfield, Mass., where the bureau occupies a building of sufficient size to accommodate the director of the region, his staff, and several operating units. Director for the northeastern region will be Roy G. Richmond, former leader of the bureau's division of domestic plant quarantines. He also will act in an advisory capacity to the chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in respect to other bureau activities in the northeastern region.

Pennsalt Names Siddall Assistant Sales Manager

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company of Washington has named Cameron Siddall assistant sales manager for agricultural chemicals in the eleven western states. Mr. Siddall will continue to make his headquarters in Pennsalt's district offices in the Woolsey Building, 2168 Shattuck avenue, Berkeley, Calif., where he has been serving as district manager for technical service and sales of agricultural chemicals for California, Arizona and New Mexico. Before coming to California, Mr. Siddall was manager of Pennsalt's sales and manufacturing operations at Bryan, Tex.

Superphosphate Output Off

The unprecedented demand for fertilizers, caused by the present emergency, has resulted in almost complete exhaustion of sulphuric acid supplies in the hands of superphosphate manufacturers, states the National Fertilizer Association. Superphosphate production is far below capacity and "hand-to-mouth" operation is the order of the day. By using every available drop of sulphuric acid, 982,000 tons of superphosphate were made during January, 1951. What lies ahead in the spring months when demand will soar even higher is problematical. Unless the acid shortage eases considerably, there's bound to be a shortage of superphosphate.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Little if any change was observed in the market picture for petroleum derivatives last week and there were no indications that there would be any in the immediate future. Demand held at a high level for most items and was expected to continue that way for some time to come. The aliphatics were something of an exception. Although the demand for them was good, it was not at exceptionally high levels. Supplies were sufficiently high to accommodate the market at this time, although it was thought that if it grew there might be some pinch. Higher boilers showed no change from the previous week and there were no signs that there would be any in the immediate future. The call was as strong as ever and the supply held on the tight side. Intermediate aromatic solvents also continued in a market that was pretty much unchanged, with the demand at high levels and the supply tight.

The weather was still causing tightness in the supply of LPG's. Temperatures should break before long but until that time the demand was expected to stay at the high levels that had characterized this market for some time past. The tankcar situation was also causing difficulty. Waxes were about where they had been. The demand held at the strong levels of the recent past while the supply left something to be desired. Petrolatum and white oils, after some minor easing in recent weeks, were back in strong demand last week and looked as though they would stay there. The supply was not at high levels and drums were scarce.

Solvents and Diluents

The market continued unchanged for petroleum toluol and xylol last week, and there were no appreciable changes that could be forecast. The demand held at high levels for both materials, while the supply was still just as tight as it had been for some time. Higher boilers also showed no inclination to change from the position they had established some time back. The supply was very tight and the demand held at high levels. Intermediate aromatic solvents were also without any particular feature. They were in as strong a demand as ever and their supply showed no signs of easing.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Supply and demand continued about where they had been during the past week and from all indications there would be no considerable changes in the immediate future. The supply was not at a great point although there was enough of it available to satisfy the ordinary requests of the market. The demand was at good levels, but was not at what could be called a peak.

Lacquer Diluent—Enough of this material was on the market during the past week to satisfy the demand without any trouble, although if demand should pick up it would probably cause some tightening. The call at the present time was at fairly high levels, although it was not exactly at a peak.

Mineral Spirits—Altogether, there was no appreciable change noted in the market for this material last week and there did not appear to be any in prospect for the immediate future. The supply was high enough to fill the requirements of the market without any difficulty although an increase in demand might tighten it up a bit. The demand at the present time was going along at good, although not exceptionally high, levels.

Rubber Solvent — The overall market picture last week was without any appreciable change and there did not appear to be any in prospect for the immediate future, at least. The demand continued at what could be called good, although not exceptionally strong, levels, while the supply was up to a point where it could fill the requirements without any serious pinch. It was thought, however, that if the demand should increase appreciably, it might tighten up the supply picture.

Stoddard Solvent—The market held pretty much to previously noted levels last week. Supply was strong enough to take care of requirements without any pinch, while the demand was at what could be called good, although not exceptionally strong, levels. There were no changes that could be foreseen for this situation for the immediate future.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—The condition of this market held pretty much to previously observed levels. Supply was up to a point where it could accommodate the requirements of the trade without any trouble, although an upswing to the demand might tighten it somewhat. The demand at the present was at good levels, although it was not what could be called exceptionally high.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended March 10 totaled 234,539,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 236,808,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 2,269,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 2,940,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 671,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—The market for both butane and propane held to its previous levels during the past week and there were no signs that there would be any changes in the immediate future. The demand was up to the strong levels of the past and the break in the weather that would ease this condition was still being waited for. A continuing difficulty was also observed in the shortage of tankcars. This was pretty much seasonal and was expected to clear up when the weather became warmer.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — The overall picture continued unchanged last week and the signs for the coming weeks were that the material would go on pretty much as before. The demand held at good levels while the supply was tight.

Paraffin—The demand held as high as ever last week and seemed likely to go on that way for some time to come. The supply was not up to the levels that the industry would like to see, especially if there should be any heavy increase in buying.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Production in Louisiana will rise in March by 1,228 barrels a day. This will be the twelfth consecutive month of advances. The Louisiana Conservation Commission has set next month's permitted output at 637,513 barrels daily, compared with 636,285 for February.

World production of crude petroleum during September increased to 11,030,000 barrels daily, a gain of 236,000 barrels daily over the August production rate. During the quarter ending September 30, world crude production was 10,787,000 barrels daily, an increase of 8.1 percent over the second quarter average, and 13.8 percent higher than daily production in the first quarter of the year.

Petrolatum—After a temporary easing in the demand picture, this item was firmer again last week and appeared likely to stay that way. The easing of a few weeks ago was thought to be a temporary thing at that time, and eventually proved to be so. It, for a short time, took some pressure off demand, but as of last week the demand was again running at good levels and appeared likely to stay that way. The situation had not improved appreciably as far as drums were concerned and there were no great hopes that there would be any substantial improvement in the immediate future.

White Mineral Oils—There was a little easing in the supply a few weeks ago as a result of the slight easing in call that was apparent at that time, but the demand in the meantime picked up again and as of last week it had its effect in tightening up the supply to about a point where it had been some weeks back. The shortage of drums, however, was still a condition that presented difficulties.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

ACS 1951 Awards to Drs. Schmerling, Blodgett, Willard

American Chemical Society has announced the 1951 winners of the $1,000 Precision Scientific Company award in petroleum chemistry, the Francis P. Garvin medal honoring women in chemistry and the $1,000 Fisher award in analytical chemistry.

Dr. Louis Schmerling, research chemist of the Universal Oil Products Company, Chicago, has been named to receive the petroleum chemistry award during the Cleveland session of the society's national meeting next month. The award will be presented to Dr. Schmerling at a general meeting April 9 in the Cleveland Public Auditorium. The recipient, cited for his contributions to hydrocarbon research, will give his award address on "The Mechanisms of the Reactions of Aliphatic Hydrocarbons" during a technical session of ACS's division of petroleum chemistry the following morning.

Dr. Katharine B. Blodgett, the first woman research scientist employed by the General Electric Research Laboratory, Schenectady, N. Y., will receive the Garvin medal at a general meeting of ACS April 9 in the Cleveland Public Auditorium. Her medal address will be delivered the following day before the society's division of physical and inorganic chemistry on the topic "Interference Colors Reflected by Thin Films."

Dr. Willard will receive the Fisher award April 2 at the Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., during that session of the society's national meeting. Dr. Willard is noted for his studies on aluminum, gallium, zirconium, titanium, thorium and iron. He also established the value of several common chemical compounds as analytical tools.

DuPont Issues Tank Data

The petroleum chemicals division of E. I. duPont de emours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has published a new booklet, "Tank Talk," which deals with safety procedures for entering leaded gasoline storage tanks, particularly with safe methods for removal and disposal of sludge. The booklet supplements the American Petroleum Institute's manual, "Cleaning Petroleum Storage Tanks, Section B—Gasoline Tanks." Copies of the duPont booklet are available upon request to the company.

UK Weighs Move as Iran Furthers Oil Nationalization

Great Britain studied moves last week that might be taken to protect the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, which is threatened with expropriation. Meanwhile, in Iran, martial law was proclaimed as the senate gave unanimous approval to a recommendation of the Majlis, or lower house of parliament, that steps be taken to nationalize the country's rich oilfields.

Repercussions of the Iranian move croped up in Iraq. Dr. Nadim el Pachachi, director of the Iraqui Ministry of Economics, stated in London that while the issue of nationalization has arisen in his country, the Iraqi government plans to bring a suit in the British courts against the Iraq Petroleum Company, which is jointly owned by United States, British, French and Dutch firms, for higher royalties.

Cyanamid Co. Names Davis Plant Manager

C. S. Davis has been appointed plant manager of American Cyanamid Company's new petroleum cracking catalyst plant at Michigan City, Ind. The new plant is scheduled to go into operation in June, 1951.

For the last two years Mr. Davis has been general superintendent of the company's plant in Marietta, Ohio,

Trade Briefs

Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, has introduced a new premium, heavy-duty motor oil, "New Sunoco Dynalube."

William P. Gee, vice-president of Texaco Development Corporation, has been promoted assistant to the president of the Texas Company, the parent concern.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, and two of its affiliates, General Petroleum Corporation and Magnolia Petroleum Company, held leading positions in the various groups to which awards were made in the National Safety Council's annual safety contest.

Dr. Kenneth K. Kearby has been named a senior research associate by Standard Oil Development Company, affiliate of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), New York, in recognition of his contributions to the chemistry of synthetic rubber and high-octane gasoline.

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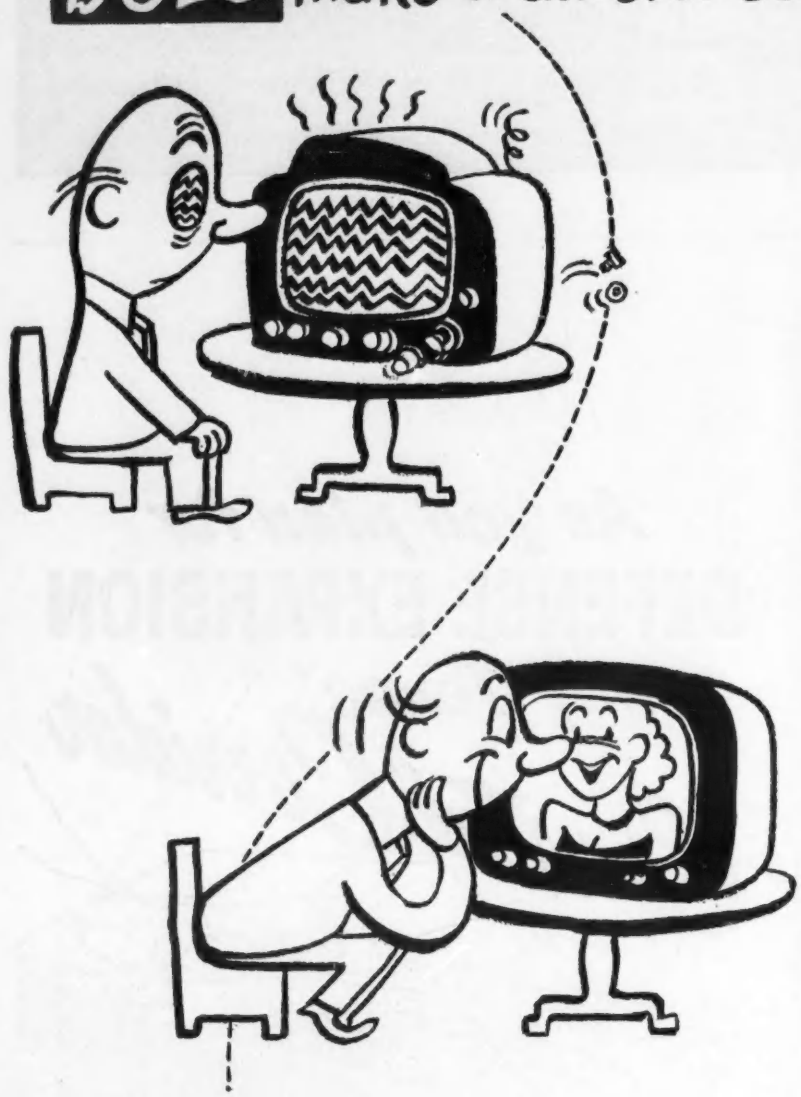

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Coaltar Chemicals

There were no price changes in this market last week and most of the industry, in so far as any price action was concerned, was engaged in economic and legal study of supplemental regulation No. 13 to GCPR, issued the previous week. At presstime no producer had arrived at any decision as to whether or not any price advances would be made on chemicals, had not determined what their increased costs actually were, and some were inclined to feel that in most instances the price increase might be so small as to favor absorption. Accordingly, it was pretty certain that any upward adjustment of prices under the supplemental order would be slow in coming. Since the order expires June 30, the feeling was expressed in some quarters that they might as well wait for the later dollar and cents order which would eventually develop.

In some sections of the coaltar market, and particularly in the aromatic solvents, there was noted a feeling of easing of demand pressure as an incipient tendency of slowing up in buying was observed. This was the same feeling that was expressed in other sections of the chemical industry. Whether or not this general feeling that business was slowing up slightly, was actual or only seemingly apparent could not yet be determined, but various producers thought that a trend would be evident one way or another in a few weeks, and pointed to heavy inventories as the probable cause.

Meanwhile there seemed to be no let up in the critically scarce items such as benzol, phenol, and phthalic anhydride, although in these items the pattern was somewhat spotty. But even if there is an easing of demand, the industry is so hard pressed that it can well stand some let up, and it will be a long time before the whole market would be anywhere near a reasonable balance.

The scarcity in many items, however, was felt to be more loudly talked about than real, since despite the proclaimed tightness of supplies, most consumers were getting about all that they actually needed to keep going.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported the operating rate for the week ended March 24 as amounting to 101.1 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to the production of 2,021,000 tons of ingots and castings, as against 2,001,000 tons the previous week, and 1,820,500 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—There was some varying opinion in the trade as to the degree of scarcity in the present benzol market. While everyone reported the market of this item as tight, some producers said they were able to keep their established accounts supplied with their needs and that no contract customer was in any real serious difficulty for benzol. Other producers reported a continued heavy pressure for available supplies and were shipping their contract accounts on a restricted and allocated basis.

Overall, however, there was reported some signs of decreased buying pressure which seemed to indicate to some producers that a slight let-up in consumption was to be looked for in the weeks immediately ahead. Most quarters, however, regarded the slight evidences of easing as something temporary.

The Bureau of Mines reported the production of benzol by cokeoven operators in January as 15,452,425 gallons, as against the 15,047,147 gallons produced in December, and an output of 13,699,072 gallons in January of 1950. The January, 1951, production total was composed of 3,711,070 gallons of 1 degree nitration benzol, 10,830,015 gallons of 2 degree industrial pure benzol, 370,187 gallons of various other industrial grades, and 541,153 gallons of motor grade.

Coke By-Products

Total estimate of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended March 24 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	985,352
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	34,014,909
Benzol	gals.	3,320,503
Coaltar	gals.	15,117,737
Creosote oil	gals.	607,409
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,065,190
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	24,296
Toluol	gals.	627,656
Xylol	gals.	161,975

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 24, 1950
134.9	134.9	134.9	107.5	107.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Coaltar—Crude coaltar output by cokeoven operators in January was reported by the Bureau of Mines as 66,514,978 gallons, up 1.6 percent over the 65,473,777 gallons turned out in December. In January of 1950 the coaltar output amounted to 60,239,726 gallons.

Creosote—Production by cokeoven operators in January, according to the Bureau of Mines, was 10 percent higher than it was during December. The actual production figures stood at 2,656,490 gallons in January, as against 2,415,857 gallons in December. In January of 1950 cokeoven operators produced 2,228,991 gallons. The supply was in good balance with demand under a firm price structure.

Cresols—There was little or no improvement reported in the market with respect to the critical supply position of cresols. Most producers felt that if the material were available, they could vastly increase their sales, and in view of the sustained heavy pressure of demand, the prospects were all for a tight market in the months ahead. Prices last week were unchanged.

Cresylic Acid—Domestic materials held to their former price schedules last week, and as yet there was no action taken by any producer to adjust prices upward in accordance with the provisions of GCPR supplemental regulation 13. This matter was under consideration in various quarters and was being studied with respect to the application of the regulation. Whether or not any positive action would be subsequently taken was a matter of conjecture.

Meanwhile, imported acid continued to move at levels around $1.45 and up per gallon, and although it was not as tight as the domestic product, the ADF acid was short.

Naphthalene—The demands of industry for naphthalene derivatives, and particularly for phthalic anhydride, continued to exert heavy pressure on domestic producers and importers of crude naphthalene. The supply position continued to tighten, but for the balance of the first half of this year was not expected to get much tighter by reason of import contracts in effect. However, the prospects for the second half of the year were considerably less favorable because as things looked at present, it would be quite difficult to renew certain import contracts for the second half, and material would have to be bought in smaller lots and at higher prices, wherever and whenever it could be picked up. Accordingly, unless there was a falling off of demand for naphthalene during the last half of the year, the supply position was felt likely to get worse.

The Bureau of Mines reported the production of all crude naphthalene grades by cokeoven operators as amounting in January to 10,129,439 gallons, compared with the 8,863,877 gallons produced in December and the 8,290,202 gallons turned out in January of 1950.

Phenol—The scarcity of phenol was just as serious last week as it had been at any time during the year, except perhaps for a week or so during the rail strike early this year, a strike the effects of which were still being felt in some quarters. Producers were hard pressed to take care of the immediate needs of their contract consumers, and in addition there were DO rated orders which pared still further the allocated amounts which such consumers had hoped to receive during the month. In some cases these orders had to be filled in response to specific directives. Prices were unchanged from levels which were established at the year-end.

Pyridin—Output in January of crude bases reported by the Bureau of Mines on a dry basis amounted to 32,838 gallons, a decrease of 20.1 percent from the 41,110 gallons turned out in December. In Jan-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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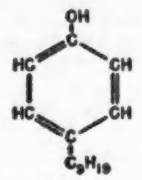

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uary of 1950 the crude base output stood at 30,387 gallons.

Refined 2 degree pyridin output for the month of January amounted to 115,265 pounds, up some 45.4 percent over the December output of 79,252 pounds. During January of 1950 the cokeoven industry turned out 45,641 pounds of refined material. Prices were unchanged from the wide spread between different producers, which has long characterized the market.

Toluol—While there were certain localized spots where consumers were temporarily in a critical supply position with respect to their immediate toluol requirements, the overall market was felt to be pretty well taken care of in most quarters. It was felt that there was some lessening of the amount being taken out of the market for aviation gasoline, and at the same time some curtailment of demand from the field of industrial finishes. This led to a feeling in some quarters that the weeks immediately ahead would see some slight easing in the market. The pressure of demand had long been so heavy that some easing would be welcomed. As yet, however, it could not be determined in most producing quarters whether or not the signs of easing would develop into a trend, or were mostly just incidental business variations of no consequence.

The Bureau of Mines reported the production figures on toluol production by cokeoven operators, and in January the output of all grades totalled 2,884,811 gallons, as against 2,707,901 gallons in December and 2,439,891 gallons in January of last year.

Xylol—The price pattern on xylol, and other aromatic solvents derived from coaltar, was unchanged last week although there was a potential possibility of their being slightly increased by reason of the GCPR supplemental regulation No. 13. It was doubtful in the minds of much of the industry as to whether any price increases would result from their study of the order, particularly with respect to solvents.

Dyes

C. I. 729 Victoria Blue B Extra Concentrated—This basic anilin dyestuff was firmly priced under contract at $2.79 per pound and on spot at $2.87. While the shortage of anilin was an adverse influence hampering production, the supply position was not considered too serious by reason of the limited demand in consequence of the recent slow operations of the textile industry. Over recent weeks about the strongest demand pressure in the dyestuffs market has been exerted against vat dyes.

C. I. 749 Rhodamine BX Concentrated—This basic anilin dye in 100 pound kegs was priced under contract at $4.33 per pound and $4.46 on spot. Similarly priced was the BXP dyestuff. The straight basic rhodamine B, however, was quoted on contract at 93 cents per pound and 96 cents on spot. Of different color, C. I. 752, the rhodamine dye 6GX in 100 pound kegs was quoted at $5.57 on contract and $5.74 on spot. The supply position of the rhodamines was regarded as adequate but not abundant, and like the other pinks were under no more than mild pressure in the present market.

Intermediates

Anilin—No matter how it was figured, there was just not enough anilin to go around. Producers were frequently using all of their own output, and buying additional material wherever it could be found. Back of the shortage was the raw material scarcity in benzol and chlorine where the product is made from monochlorobenzene.

Dinitrochlorobenzene—A sustained heavy demand was reported for this item from the dyestuffs industry. Supplies were critical because of the scarcity of the raw materials from which it is made, and especially the continued scarcity of chlorine and benzol. Prices were firm at the ceiling levels of 17 cents per pound, tankcars, 18 cents in drum carlots and 19 cents in less than carlot drum quantities.

Orthonitrobiphenyl — The increased usage of this material as a plasticizer was steadily growing. This was in part due to the marked price advantage it has over other plasticizers, in part due also to the scarcity of most other chemical plasticizers, and in part due to its performance characteristics in its own right, particularly in certain synthetic resin formulations. Prices were unchanged at 13 cents per pound in tankcars.

Pentachlorophenol—In carlot quantities the price of this item stood at 20 cents per pound, and truckloads at 20¼ cents. Smaller lots varied as to quantity from 23 to 28 cents per pound. Demand was strong against limited supplies, the

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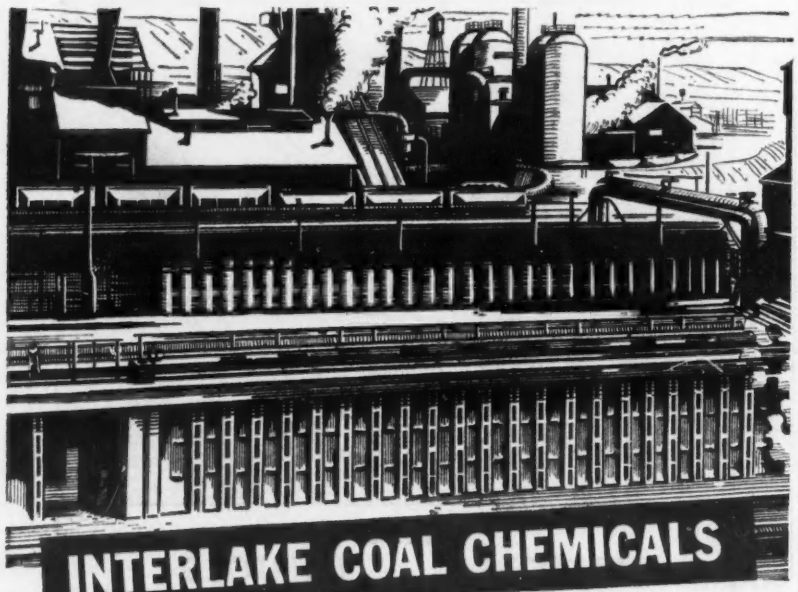

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scarcity being due to the dire shortages of both phenol and chlorine.

Phthalic Anhydride—The bleak prospects for naphthalene, which was expected to get tighter instead of easier, led to a dark outlook with respect to the future availability of phthalic anhydride. Currently the consuming industries were not getting all that they needed, but were getting close to sufficient for their immediate needs. What prevented them from getting their full needs was for the most part the increasing amount of material moving under DO rated orders and going into material for direct military end-use. The price pattern in which bag carlots were quoted between different producers in the range of 19 to 20½ cents per pound, remained unchanged.

Electrochemical Society

—Continued from page 35

Germanium," J. P. Jordan, electronics department, General Electric Company.

"Electrodeposition of Germanium," G. Szekely, physics laboratories, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.

"Preparation and Some Properties of Hafnium Metal," Felix B. Litton, research and development laboratories, The Foote Mineral Company, Berwyn, Pa.

"Effect of Pressure on the Refining of Lithium by Distillation," R. R. Rogers, chemical metallurgy laboratory, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa, Canada, and G. E. Viens, mines branch, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.

Rare Metals and Electrothermics

The joint session of the electronics (rare metals) and electrothermics divisions of the society will be held on the morning of April 10. Under discussion will be high-temperature processes. Dr. LaVerne Eastwood will preside. Following is the program:—

"Production of High Temperatures by the Combustion of Metals," A. V. Grosse and R. Miller, Research Institute of Temple University, Philadelphia.

"Fusion Electrolysis Apparatus for the Production of Metal Borides," S. J. Sindebrand, Mercast Corporation, New York, and R. P. Seeling, Electro Metal Corporation, Yonkers, N.Y.

"The Arc Melting of Zirconium Sponge," H. L. Gilbert, W. A. Aschoff and W. E. Brennan, 2nd, Bureau of Mines, Albany, Ore.

"Removal of Embrittling Gases from Zirconium," W. C. Lilliendahl and E. D. Gregory, research department, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, and D. M. Wroughton, Westinghouse atomic power division, Bettis Field, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Inert Atmosphere Arc Furnaces for Melting Pure Metals with Particular Reference to Titanium," W. E. Kuhn, Titanium Alloy Manufacturing Division, National Lead Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

"Development of Electrodes for, and Thermal Losses in, the Inert Atmosphere Arc Furnace," W. E. Kuhn, Titanium Alloy Manufacturing Division, National Lead Company.

Luncheon for rare metals group in the Madison Suite.

Electrothermics

The electrothermics division will carry on the discussion of high-temperature processes during the afternoon session on April 10. Dr. G. M. Butler will preside. Papers to be presented are as follows:—

"Energy Requirements of Electric Furnace Products," G. R. Finlay, Norton Company, Chippawa, Ontario, Canada.

"Production of Fused Stabilized Zirconia," D. W. Marshall, Norton Company.

"The Relationship of Alpha and Beta Silicon Carbide," Henry N. Baumann, jr., Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

"Exploration with the High Temperature Microscope," a motion picture, by the research staff (through G. M. Butler), Carborundum Company.

High Temperature Materials

Discussion on April 11 will concern high-temperature materials. Maj. R. A. Jones will preside at the morning session. Julius Harwood will serve as chairman during the afternoon. Papers to be presented are the following:—

"Refractory Metal Base Super Alloys," Clauss G. Goetzel and Robert L. Pettibone, Sintercast Corporation of America, Yonkers, N. Y.

"Vapor Deposition of Metals on Ceramic Particles," James E. Cline and John Wulff, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"Refractory Bodies Composed of Metals," James A. Nelson, Tracy A. Willmore and Raymond C. Womeldorph, department of ceramic engineering, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

"Design Properties of Cemented Carbide Composition," John C. Redmond and John W. Graham, Kennametal, Inc., Latrobe, Pa.

"TiC Base Cermets: Oxidation and Structure Study," Clinton E. McBride, engineering experiment station, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

"Thermal Shock Resistance to Brittle Ma-

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terials, I. General Theory," H. S. Levine and C. A. Domenicali, New York State College of Ceramics at Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y.

"The Fabrication and Properties of Be_2C," John H. Coobs and Walter J. Koshuba, NEPA Project, Oak Ridge, Tenn.

"Mechanism of Adherence of Ceramc Coatings to Steel," W. N. Harrison, enameled metals section, National Bureau of Standards.

"The Zirconia-Yttria System," Pol Duwez, Frank H. Brown, jr., and Francis Odell, department of mechanical engineering, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif.

"The Development and Testing of High-Temperature Oxide Refractories — Beryllia-Alumina-Titania Porcelains," S. M. Lang, National Bureau of Standards.

Measurements of High Temperatures

The electrothermics division will discuss measurements of high temperatures during a morning session on April 12. Guy H. Fetterley will preside. Following is the program:—

"Thermocouples for Measuring Temperature Up to 4000° F.," Gary Steven, Armour Research Foundation.

"Keeping Industrial optical Pyrometers in Calibration," Guy H. Fetterley, Norton Company.

"Emissivity in Optical Pyrometer Measurements," R. C. Machler, Leeds & Northrup Company, Philadelphia.

"Thermometry by Measurement of Electrical Noise," J. B. Garrison, Johns Hopkins University.

"The Measurement of Flame Temperatures," R. D. Arnold, heat and power division, National Bureau of Standards.

"Maintenance of the High-Temperature Scale at the National Bureau of Standards," R. J. Corruccini, heat and power division, National Bureau of Standards.

Electrothermic division luncheon and business meeting in the Continental Room.

The afternoon session of the electrothermic division will take the form of a round-table discussion on high-temperature materials, methods and measurements. S. J. Sindebrand will preside. The industrial electrolytic division meeting, during the afternoon on April 12, will consist of a round-table discussion of requirements for electrochemical products by the defense effort.

Electrode Kinetics

Sessions of theoretical electrochemistry division on April 9 and the morning of April 10 will deal with electrode kinetics. Dr. H. H. Uhlig will preside. Following are the papers to be presented:—

"The Role of the Cation in the Electrical Double Layer," David C. Grahame, Moore Laboratory of Chemistry, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.

"Studies on Electrode Process of Metals," R. Piontelli, Polytechnic Institute of Milan, Milan, Italy.

"Thermodynamics and Kinetics of Electrolytic Deposits Less than a Monoatomic Layer," M. Kaissinsky, Institut du Radium, Paris, France.

"Electrodeposition Behavior of Traces of Silver, II. Effects of Electrode History and Presence of Other Ions," John C. Griess, jr., Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn., and John T. Byrne and L. B. Rogers, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"Electrodeposition Behavior of Traces of Silver, III. Transition Region between 'Trace' and 'Macro' Behavior," John T. Byrne and L. B. Rogers, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and John C. Griess, jr., Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

"Critical Interpretation of Electrodeposition Studies Involving Traces of Elements," John T. Byrne and L. B. Rogers, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"The Electrochemistry of the First Layers of Electrodeposited Metals," G. M. Willis, department of metallurgy, University of Melbourne, Carlton, Victoria, Australia.

"Residual Currents," Edgar Newbery, department of physical chemistry, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, South Africa.

"The Anodic Decomposition of Hydrogen Peroxide," A. Hickling and W. H. Wilson, department of physical and inorganic chemistry, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, England.

"Bright Nickel Plating on Metallic Single Crystals in the Absence of Addition Agent," Henry Leidheiser, jr., and Allan T. Gwathmey, Virginia Institute of Scientific Research, Richmond, Va.

"A Theoretical Study of the Junction between Anodic and Cathodic Polarization Curves and of Mixed Potentials," Pierre Van Rysselberghe, department of chemistry, University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore.

"The Kinetics of Oxidation-Reduction Electrode Reactions," J. V. Petrocelli, The Patent Button Company, Waterbury, Conn.

"Overvoltage at Oxidation-Reduction Electrodes," J. V. Petrocelli and A. A. Paolucci, The Patent Button Company.

"The Mechanism of the Hydrogen Evolution Reaction," J. O'M. Bockris and E. C. Potter, department of chemistry, University of London.

"Hydrogen Overvoltage from the Kinetic-Thermodynamic Viewpoint," Hugh W. Salzberg, Naval Research Laboratory.

"Some Factors in the Anodic Processes of Corroding Metals," T. P. Hoar and U. R. Evans, department of metallurgy, Cambridge University, Cambridge, Mass.

"The Influence of Inhibitors on the Dissolution of Iron in Acid Solution," J. Elze, Technical University, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Germany, and H. Fischer, Siemens & Halske, Berlin-Siemensstadt, Germany.

"The Structure of Metal Deposits Obtained

—Continued on page 79

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A further drop of 25 cents per pound on natural menthol developed during the past week, as the domestic spot market weakened still further. This was contrary to the feeling expressed the previous week to the effect that the long decline had about hit bottom. Just where the bottom was to be found was a matter of conjecture among traders last week, because it was felt that in the present saturated market, if business in any substantial quantity could be done, it could be done at prices well under those currently quoted.

Otherwise, prices in the market held firmly to ceiling levels. Epsom salt being a magnesium salt derived from sea water was one of the few sulphates in plentiful supply, the sulphuric acid shortage throwing all manufactured reaction product sulphates into a severe scarcity.

While the large volume organic chemicals such as alcohols, glycerin, aldehydes, glycols and esters were all in a tight supply position, most consumers last week were getting sufficient material to enable them to keep going and meet their immediate needs. No one got all they wanted, but most got what they had to have.

The acute scarcity of phenol curtailed the production of all the salicylates keeping them in a continued short supply. Phthalic anhydride shortages adversely affected the output of benzoic acid and its salts. While chlorine was critically short, hydrochloric acid was abundant in the current market due to a lull in buying, production having been geared to the recent heavy purchase program. This was some help, but not much, to the production of chlorinated organic chemicals which are mostly dependent upon chlorine. Accordingly, trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene together with chloroform were quite tight.

A new beaded crystalline form of synthetic vitamin A was placed on the market at price levels 2 cents over the price of the synthetic product in oil. The new product has a potency of 500,000 A units per gram, and is crystalline material stabilized with gelatin, and marketed as beads.

Acid, Benzoic—The present shortage of phthalic anhydride was reflected in the short supply of this essential material. Demand continued at the high levels which have prevailed in this market for some time now, and there was no indications of any immediate change in this picture. Prices remained at the celing levels, the technical grade ranging from 40c. to 43c. per pound and the USP grade ranging from 50c. to 54c. per pound, for 100 pounds or more, barrels and drums.

Acid, Salicylic—The acuity of scarcity which has been plaguing major producers of this important medicinal and dye intermediate continued to be felt this week. Actually, any perceptible improvement in the supply situation of this commodity is not to be considered unless the available supplies of phenol are increased. There appears to be little prospect for improvement in this aspect. Demand was at very high levels and the possibility of any easing was virtually nil. Prices, which were quoted, remained at ceiling levels.

Alcohol—There were intermittent offerings from various foreign sources of substantial quantities of alcohol at fancy prices in excess of $1 per gallon, but the American market would not sustain such price levels and there were no takers. Meanwhile, the market remained in an overall short supply position, although there was noted in some sections of the consuming industries as a definite let-up in demand.

Ammonium Thiosulphate — The current price picture on crystals listed 1,000 pound lots at 55c. per pound and 5,000 pound lots of 50c. on a freight prepaid basis. Demand was steadily on the increase for use in photographic fixers for rapid fixing formulations. Supplies were currently regarded as adequate.

Benzaldehyde—There was no easing in the demand for this critical material last week. Consumer requirements were at high levels and from all indications would continue to remain so for an indefinite period. On the other hand, the supply picture did not look any brighter due to the critical shortage of raw materials and little hope was entertained for any improvement in this situation in the foreseeable future. Prices remained at their ceiling levels.

Castor Oil—Oil prices were unchanged last week, the market showing a firm tone. Beans were reported scarce at a nominal price of approximately $310 per long ton.

Reported imports of beans last week amounted to 13,700 bags equivalent to 2,055,000 pounds as compared with the 12,109 bags or 1,816,350 pounds brought in the previous week, and the 53,585 bags or 8,037,750 pounds imported during the corresponding week of last year.

Total imports this year amounted to 333,561 bags equivalent to 50,034,150 pounds as compared with the 391,863 bags or 58,779,450 pounds which arrived during the corresponding period of 1950.

It was reported that the state of Ceara is now the second biggest grower of castor seed in Brazil. Its crop last year was bigger than Sao Paulo's although still under Bahia's. Ceara's 1950 crop of castor seed came to 41,679 metric tons, valued at 45,8447,000 cruzeiros, or about $2,476,000.

Epsom Salt—The supply position of this item was reported as in good balance with demand, and deliveries were promptly made. Not being dependent upon sulphuric acid for its production, this sulphate was not hampered by the critical sulphuric acid supply position. In general demand was still good, but over recent weeks had shown some easing of demand which was felt to be due in part to the accumulation of substantial inventories. Prices were unchanged.

Ethyl Benzoate—No appreciable change could be discerned in the market picture for this ester last week. The tight supply positions of both ethyl alcohol and benzoic acid were reflected in the scarcity of available stocks of this material. The outlook for any amelioration in the supply position was indeed dim. Consumer requirements were undiminished in volume and in general, the market was expected to remain in a position of tightness for some time to come.

Ethyl Iodide—Five gallon carboys having a net weight of 75 pounds were priced at $3 per pound for a single carboy, and at $2.80 per pound for lots of five carboys or more. However, a better price could be obtained on contract for larger quantities. These prices were on a freight allowed basis in the United States. Demand was said to be limited, but steady against an adequate supply position.

Formaldehyde—The scarcity of this item as well as of the para product continued. Prices maintained ceiling levels. The heavy demand for synthetic resins led to continued heavy pressure on formaldehyde for condensation reactions in the manufacture of melamine, urea, and phenolic resins, plastics, and adhesives. Methanol was somewhat improved in certain quarters, but still scarce.

Glycerin—A tight supply situation was expected, by all present manifestations, to characterize this market in the months to come. Although a slight slackening in demand was apparent in some quarters last month, it was back to former levels last week and gave all indications of increasing as ordnance plants step up their production of explosives. Supplies were expected to remain short at least until the end of the year when new production facilities become available. Importations of South American crude were expected to be approximately one-half of those of last year due to the strong competition offered by European buyers who were reported to be offering as much as 50 cents a pound while the domestic prices currently range around 43 cents per pound.

Menthol—The feeling expressed the previous week that the menthol market decline had about hit bottom was not borne out last week, as the market dropped another 25 cents per pound. Quotations last week were around $12.75 per pound and higher, but in this saturated domestic market it was felt that if business could be had in any substantial quantity, that it could be done at a figure considerably under present quotations, and perhaps as low as $12.

Methyl Iodide—The price structure on

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
Menthol, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 24, 1950
269.7	270.5	272.7	255.8	252.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

this item in 90-pound five gallon carboys was firmly held at ceiling levels in which lots of 5 carboys were quoted at $3 per pound, and a single carboy was priced at $3.25. Prices lower than these levels could be done on large quantity contract amounts. Demand, particularly from the pharmaceutical industry, was said to remain steady in limited volume. These prices were on a freight allowed basis.

Milk Powder—Prices were holding at the same levels which have prevailed over recent weeks. The market for both spray and roller process whole milk powder was steady, supplies being mostly ample for fair demand in the case of the spray material and being mostly light to moderate for the latter.

Nonfat dry milk solids, both spray and roller processed, were reported to be in a light to moderate demand with supplies being ample in mostly all cases. Buyers reportedly were confining their purchases to filling immediate needs only and not building up their inventories of skim material.

USDA purchases of nonfat dry milk solids were reported as 39,600 pounds of the spray processed material for the week ending March 15, no roller process powder being bought. This brings the total amount bought to date, this year, to 897,075 pounds of spray dried powder and 36,600 pounds of roller material.

On March 15, the USDA announced dairy price supports for the year beginning April 1. In carrying out the support program, the Department will offer to make carlot purchases of various dairy products during the period from April 1, 1951, through March 31, 1952. Purchases of spray processed nonfat dry milk solids will be made at the price of 15 cents per pound with roller process material bringing 13 cents.

Following this announcement, the CCC announced that prices during the balance of March, 1951, of the Corporation's holdings of nonfat dry milk solids will be increased, the domestic sales price for spray processed skim milk being 15½c. per pound and 13½c. for roller processed. These prices are f.o.b. location of stock in any state. Prices for general export were ½c. less per pound.

Molasses—Feed molasses demand continued dull with seasonal inquiry much slower than usual. Prices remained steady with buyers reportedly showing only slight interest in contracts for future delivery from Gulf Coast ports. Buying was being confined to filling immediate needs only.

Adequate supplies were reported in Houston, New Orleans, Mobile, Philadelphia, Albany and Buffalo since most buyers were expecting to get delivery. Norfolk, New York and Baltimore reported limited to adequate supplies. A small cargo arrived in Mobile recently and one is expected to arrive in Albany this week.

Demand was reported to be from moderate to good in New York with prices currently quoted ranging from 36½c. to 37c. per gallon. Prices in New Orleans ranged from 34½c. to 35c. per gallon with demand reportedly slow to moderate.

Phenobarbital—Prices held to the same levels which have characterized the market since December. Demand was steady and supplies none too plentiful. Output in 1950 of phenylbarbituric acid and its salts was reported, on a preliminary basis subject to considerable revision, at 361,876 pounds. No production figures were available for December.

Propyleneglycol—The antifreeze market commanded most of the output of this chemical, and producers were operating against a heavy backlog of orders, with no relief from the tight supply position in sight. Prices were firm and unchanged. The Tariff Commission reported the De-

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cember output as 6,769,637 pounds, bringing the total output for the last four months of 1950 to 27,213,424 pounds.

Sugar—Primary sugar distribution for the week ended March 15 totalled 118,258 short tons on a raw value basis, compared with 127,281 tons the previous week. This brought total distribution so far this year to 1,357,451 tons, as against 1,228,820 tons during the corresponding period of last year.

The Production and Marketing Administration reported the total distribution for U. S. consumption during the month of January as 646,583 tons, as compared with 508,625 tons in January of 1950. As of January 31, stocks of sugar on hand amounted to 1,591,070 tons in 1951 as against 1,640,709 tons in 1950.

Thymol—Importations from Germany were keeping stocks in good supply. Demand was good, showing a slight increase over last year. Prices currently being quoted ranged from $3.75 to $4 per pound, depending on quantity needed.

Tripentaerythritol—The demand for this material was holding to the high levels which had been evident in the recent past, and from all indications it was likely to go on that way. The supply was tight and gave no signs of easing by any appreciable amount in the foreseeable future. Current prices being quoted were 36½c. per pound in carload lots and 39½c. per pound in less than carload quantities, at the works.

Vitamin A—Supplies of synthetic material were abundant, from which the steadily increasing good demand was being supplied. A new form of synthetic vitamin A acetate in a gelatin stabilized crystalline form was being marketed as beads having a potency of 500,000 A units per gram of beaded material. The price for synthetic vitamin A in this form at the bulk level was 20c. per 1,000,000 units, 2c. per 1,000,000 units over the ordinary liquid form, which has long been marketed at 18c. The potency of the liquid in oil form of synthetic vitamin A acetate as it is usually marketed, is 1,000,000 vitamin A units per gram, and of the palmitate in oil the usual potency has been 800,000 to 1,600,000 A units per gram. Both the acetate and the palmitate in oil were firmly held to 18c. per 1,000,000 A units.

Immediately following January 1 there was a spurt in demand for vitamin A, which was felt to be due to consumers having allowed their stocks to run low at the year end for inventory purposes. Following this flurry, however, demand dropped back to what was regarded as normal buying levels, where it remains to date.

Polak Dedicates Bldg. in Mexico

Dr. Jose Polak S. A. dedicated a new $1,500,000 building in Mexico City March 21. The unit includes warehousing facilities, offices and living quarters. Polak is the authorized general sales representative in Mexico for Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. It handl s the Dow line of plastics, agricultural, pharmaceutical and industrial chemicals.

Trade Briefs

Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., has added John J. Brennan to its chemical sales division as a sales representative.

William P. March, jr., president and director of U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., has been elected a director of Stahl-Meyer, Inc.

Dr. D. P. Kolachov, of Joseph Seagram & Sons, Inc., has been elected president of Distillers Feed Research Council, succeeding L. Fisher, of Schenley Distillers, Inc.

Sharp & Dohme Building New Plant in Philippines

Construction of a new manufacturing plant for Sharp & Dohme (Philippines), Inc., is now underway in Manila, according to William B. Wimpenney, director of export operations. The new plant, which will contain approximately 20,000 square feet of floor space and will include facilities for the subsidiary's general offices, will manufacture and package some thirty-four Sharp & Dohme products. At present, all products sold by Sharp & Dohme in the Philippines are manufactured in the United States. The new structure is expected to be ready for occupancy in July or August.

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Ethylene Oxide Safety Data Published by MCA

The Manufacturing Chemists' Association has published chemical safety data sheet SD-38 on ethylene oxide. Prepared by the association's general safety committee, the manual is designed primarily for supervisory personnel and staff members but also stresses the importance of thorough education of employees in proper precautions.

Among the precautionary measures discussed are those designed to prevent fire and explosion resulting from the variable physical state of ethylene oxide. Polymerization hazards occurring when the chemical is in contact with certain catalytic influences are described, along with methods of guarding against them. Also covered are the common dangers involved in handling storage, waste disposal, and loading and unloading of tankcars and drums.

Chemical safety data sheet SD-38, ethylene oxide, may be purchased at 30 cents a copy from MCA, 246 Woodward Building, Washington 5, D. C. Remittance should accompany order.

DuPont Sets Up Research Professorship at Harvard

An annual research professorship in chemistry has been established at Harvard University by th~ E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., in honor of the inventor of nylon.

The professorship is named for the late Dr. Wallace H. Carothers, who headed the research group which created nylon in the company's research program. The professor holding the appointment to this position each year will be freed from all teaching and administrative duties at the university in order to spend his time entirely on the direction of research in chemistry at the post-graduate or post-doctoral level.

DuPont is making an annual gift of $15,000 for five years to the university to support the professor and his research. Dr. Carothers served as an instructor at Harvard from 1926 to 1928, when he joined the duPont company.

N-Bromoacetamide Offered Commercially by Arapahoe

Arapahoe Chemicals, Inc., Boulder, Col., is offering commercial quantities of N-bromoacetamide, which the company sells under the trade name "NBA." Up till now the use of "NBA" has been restricted to the laboratory because published methods for its preparation generally have been considered unsatisfactory and stability has been poor. The new product is described as a white powder containing 57.9+0.3 percent active bromine and is reportedly stable for reasonable periods of time if kept in tightly closed containers at moderate temperatures.

Like N-Bromosuccininide, or "NBS," introduced earlier by Arapahoe, "NBA" has been of greatest interest to the steroid chemist. In addition to brominating olefins in the allyl position, it oxidizes secondary alcohols to ketones with specificity.

Robins Elects Heffner

A. H. Robins Company, Richmond, Va., has elected E. F. Heffner, jr., vice-president in charge of sales. Mr. Heffner has been general sales manager of the company since 1942.

Schering and Bad Homburg Properties Are Vested

Thirty-five United States patents assigned to Sherka Chemical Company, Bloomfield, N. J., by Schering, A.G., Berlin, Germany, are involved in property of the latter and four associated German concerns and six German men, which has been vested under the trading with the enemy act by the Office of Alien Property. The patents cover production and other processes comprising many simple and complex organic compounds, seed disinfectants, metallurgical supplies, insecticides, and other products.

Another OAP order vests the interests and rights of Chemisch-Pharmazeutische, A.G. Bad Homburg and Chemosan Union, A.G., under agreements with Alba Pharmaceutical Company, New York. The agreements are in part concerned with United States patents No. 1,648,487 and No. 1,777,173.

Bodeker Drug Elects 2 Directors

Bodeker Drug Company, Richmond, Va., has elected E. Elwood Ford and R. Milton Hobson directors of the firm. Mr. Ford was appointed treasurer of Bodeker last year. Prior to joining, the company, he was associated with G. G. Moss Company, Inc., and Leach, Calkins & Scott. Mr. Hobson, secretary and credit manager of Bodeker, has been with the concern since 1936, with the exception of four years of service in the navy during World War II.

Brit. Firm to Make Blood Plasma Substitute in N.J.

Dextran, Ltd., has announced plans for for the construction of a plant in Orange, N. J., to produce "Dextran," the sugar substitute for blood plasma which it developed in England four years ago. The unit, erection of which is expected to cost approximately $600,000 to $700,000, will be geared to an initial production of 20,000 pints of the material monthly. About half the capital will be British and the rest American.

Jefferson Names Adams

Jefferson Chemical Company, New York, has appointed W. P. Adams plant traffic representative. Mr. Adams will maintain headquarters at the company's Port Neches, Tex., plant.

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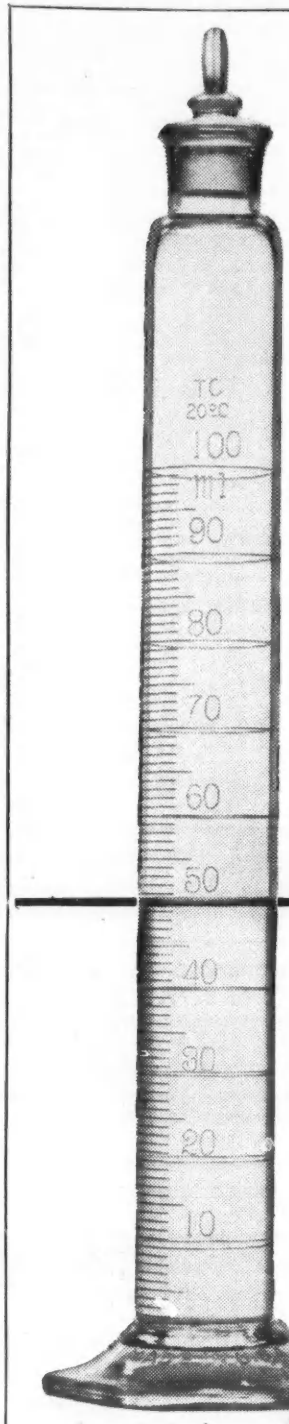

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PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Molecular Weight	116.2
Sp. Gr. at 20/20°C.	0.8224
B. P. at 760 mm. Hg	156.2°C.
Vapor Pressure at 20°C.	0.50 mm. Hg
Abs. Vis. at 20°C.	7.1 cps.
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INLAND ALKALOID COMPANY
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CCDA Seeks Effects of Government Controls

—Continued from page 5

would suggest four main areas which I earnestly believe worthy of our mutual study:—

"First, recognition of the problem as industry-wide. In varying degrees, the experiences of individual companies in this field are typical of the experiences of others. We are all confronted with the same basic question of public concern about chemicals in foods. It is a problem which has to be met on an industry-wide basis," Mr. Fogg said.

"We in industry favor a minimum of government control. However, experience has shown that, whenever industry fails to meet its responsibilities voluntarily, the government steps in. It is noteworthy that at this time there are several proposals for new legislation under consideration by the congress.

"I believe the chemical and food industries have compiled an enviable record of protecting the public interest. But this should not stop us from setting even higher standards for ourselves. We should be encouraged to go forward toward greater self-regulation," he continued.

Government-Industry Cooperation

"Secondly, government-industry cooperation, I believe it is of utmost importance that we do everything possible to achieve close cooperation between government and industry in this field.

"Essentially, the aims of government and industry are the same—to provide the American public with safe, wholesome and nutritious food—even though there may be some differences as to methods.

"We must build greater understanding between these two groups—to eliminate suspicious and discuss mutual problems on a friendly basis. In that kind of an atmosphere much can be accomplished," the speaker pointed out.

"Thirdly, uniform testing criteria, one of the most vexing problems facing the chemical industry today is the lack of generally acceptable criteria for determining safety questions.

Proposes Scientific Panel

"It seems to me that a panel of scientific experts—such as the food protection committee of the National Research Council—should be available to advise members of the industry on testing problems and to work with the FDA in setting up uniform criteria. This advisory panel could review work relating to the utility and safety of chemical products, and outline areas where further experimentation might be desirable.

"Any advisory panel should, of course, be of sufficient professional stature so as to command the respect and support of the government agencies. In this way the individual manufacturer could have well-rounded scientific opinion as to the utility and safety of his product in advance of any application to the government. It might also simplify the long and tedious process involved in framing food standards.

"Similar systems" Mr. Fogg went on, have been successful in other industries. In drugs, for instance, materials specified in the US Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary by groups of scientists are accepted by FDA as drugs within the meaning of the food and drug act. The canning industry provides another notable example where joint research activities have gained wide acceptance in government.

"Fourthly, public relations. I feel that

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this field offers an unusual challenge—and opportunity—to industry to get across the story of chemicals in foods. We have been rather lax in educating consumers, farmers, and the public generally as to the part chemistry is playing in improving our nation's food supply and in expanding the farmer's market.

Public Relations' Targets

"An expanded information program could be aimed at several targets. It could do much to set the record straight, to explain why chemicals are needed, and to put a halt to the spread of irresponsible criticism. It could point up the accomplishments of the industry in terms of benefit to the consumer. It could show the country's farmers how the industry, through chemurgy, is actually increasing—not contracting—their market. And, above all, it could inspire public confidence which is so essential to all our endeavors," he stated.

The meeting heard from John L. Burns, of Booz, Allen & Hamilton, who reported that "in organizing your business for coordination with the government there are two major objectives, (1) to help the government establish practical regulations and (2) to comply with the established regulations with the minimum of disturbance to sound business practices." He suggested designation of a key executive to be responsible for government regulations. Mr. Burns also recommended the determining of the channel which can be most effective in working with the government and directing the answers to the industry's problems through this channel to the working level of the appropriate agency.

Economic Situation Reviewed

Wesley Lindow, vice-president and economist of the Irving Trust Company, presented a paper reviewing the economic situation with special reference to the effects of government controls. He outlined what is ahead in raw materials, capital and manpower and presented brief comments on the general outlook for this year and coming years.

Other speakers included:—Adm. B. B. Biggs, executive secretary, petroleum division, Munitions Board; J. S. Bates, chief, chemical division, National Production Authority, and Frank R. Creedon, chief, facilities and construction bureau, National Production Authority. They outlined the function and scope of their organizations and explained their relationships to business.

Election of Officers

Elected with Dr. Wellman for the coming year were the following other officers:—Vice-president, Charles W. Walton, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company; treasurer, Nolan B. Sommer, Jefferson Chemical Company, and executive secretary, Gordon O. Cragwall, Charles Pfizer & Co.

The directors are:—R. L. Bateman, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Division; James H. Boyd, consulting chemical engineer; Lawrence Flett, National Anilin Division, and John T. Ragsdale, jr., Monsanto Chemical Company.

Chemical Marketing Research Bibliography Supplemented

The chemical department new products commercial research staff of General Mills, Inc., has completed a supplement to the Bibliography of Publications Dealing with Commercial Chemical Development and Market Research which it compiled late in 1949. It brings the references up to December, 1950.

The compiling of original and supplement was done by Agnes M. Brown, assistant librarian of the General Mills Research Laboratories, for Michael H. Baker, of the chemical department. Mr. Baker, 2010 East Hennepin avenue, Minneapolis 13, says that maybe thirty copies of the original list also are still available.

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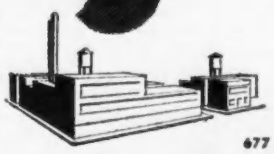
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ACRYLONITRILE—5 dms, Dow Chemical Co, Rotterdam
ANGELICA SEED OIL—1 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Rotterdam
ALUMINUM SULPHATE—400 bgs, Chas Tennant, Liverpool
AMBER OIL—2 dms, Bush & Co, Port au Prince
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—800 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, London
BIFLUORIDE—5 bbls, Pfaltz & Bauer, Bremen
CARBONATE—50 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CHLORIDE—200 bgs, City Chemical Corp, London
ANGELICA ROOT—10 bls, K H Landes, Antwerp
ANILIN COLORS—10 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, Liverpool
95 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
106 dms, General Dyestuffs Corp, Rotterdam
ANISE OIL—3 cs, Larnaca
SEED—251 bgs, Vera Cruz
ANNATTO SEED—7 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Luanda
110 bgs, Geck Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
400 bgs, Poons & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
ANTIMONY ORE—776 bgs, Chase National Bank, Casablanca
685 bgs, Philipp Bros, Arica
REGULUS—98 cs, J W Hampton Jr, Marseilles
ARABIC GUM—150 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
150 bgs, Bank of New York, Port Sudan
1,550 bgs, Innis, Speiden, Port Sudan
500 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Port Sudan
504 bgs, Henry Heide, Port Sudan
256 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Port Sudan
102 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Port Sudan
502 bgs, Tragacanth Import Co, Port Sudan
500 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
250 bgs, J Henry Schroder, Port Sudan
151 bgs, Brown Bros Harriman, Port Sudan
2,000 bgs, N V Handel, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Dodweil & Co, Port Sudan
254 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
200 bgs, Swiss Banking Co, Port Sudan
97 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Co, London
ARGOLS—780 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Lisbon
ARSENIC—60 dms, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
METALLIC—27 dms, Overseas Metal & Ore Corp, London
ASBESTOS FIBER—1,280 bgs, Beira
AZOISOBUTYRICDINITRILE—1 cs, Intermaritime Forwarding Co, Southampton
BARIUM CHLORIDE—300 bgs, Rotterdam
150 bgs, M W Hardy, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
BARYTA HYDRATE—200 dms, Esso Standard Oil Co, Dunkirk
BEESWAX—84 bgs, Santos
195 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Luanda
102 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Talcahuano
64 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Talcahuano
18 blocks, Mercantile Ore Corp, Djibouti
236 blocks, Livierato Bros, Djibouti
30 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Ciudad Trujillo
82 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Valparaiso
BENZANTHRON—171 bbls, D W Hickey, Amsterdam
BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE—100 dms, Bunge Corp, Rotterdam
BERGAMOT OIL—45 qtr cs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Messina
20 half cs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Messina
56 qtr cs, Messina
32 hlf cs, Messina
72 hlf cs, Coty Products Corp, Messina
qtr cs, Chase National Bank, Messina
80 qtr cs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Messina
BERYL ORE—656 bgs, Beira
BONE—665 bgs, Wilson & Co, Santos
MEAL—666 bgs, International Expediters, Bremen
1,102 bgs, Wessel Duval, Rotterdam
2,250 bgs, Maurice Pincoffs, Alexandria
BUTYRONLAC—100 bgs, Bradshaw Praeger, Calcutta
55 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
50 bgs, Calcutta
CAFFEINE—10 bbls, Siber Hegnerd & Co, London
CALCIUM CARBONATE—600 bgs, H J Baker, London
CANARYSEED—455 bgs, Istanbul
1,001 bgs, Transatlantic Commodities Corp, Casablanca
152 bgs, Hinton & Co, Casablanca
200 bgs, Rudy Patrick Seed Co, Casablanca
CARAWAYSEED—225 bgs, Beirut
CARNAUBA WAX—111 bgs, Cornelius Products, Fortaleza
126 bgs, J W Hanson, Fortaleza
261 bgs, Wessel Duval, Fortaleza
388 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
1,275 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Fortaleza
111 bgs, Anglo American Hides, Fortaleza
167 bgs, William Diehl, Fortaleza
224 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Fortaleza
168 bgs, J H Schroder, Fortaleza
122 bgs, A V Berner, Fortaleza
200 bgs, Innis Speiden, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Fortaleza
145 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Fortaleza
112 bgs, Natural Products Co, Fortaleza
334 bgs, F Henjes Jr, Fortaleza
484 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Fortaleza
294 bgs, Fortaleza
112 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Fortaleza
CASEIN—400 bgs, Borden Chemical Co, Bordeaux
1,000 bgs, Borden Co, Amsterdam
94 bgs, Industrial Raw Materials Corp, London
1,000 bgs, H S Cramer, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—290 bls, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
1,084 bls, K H Landes, Hong Kong
100 bls, C T Wilson, Hong Kong
150 bls, East India Trading Co, Hong Kong
950 bls, Arthur G Dunn, Hong Kong
200 bls, First National Bank of Boston, Hong Kong
100 bls, W E Martin & Co, Hong Kong
200 bls, R T French, Hong Kong
200 bls, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Hong Kong
100 bls, C M Van Sillewoldt, Hong Kong
OIL—5 dms, George Lueders, Hong Kong
CASTORBEANS—1,795 bgs, Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Rotterdam
1,058 bgs, Liverpool
3,209 bgs, Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Lobito
1,619 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Lobito
3984 bgs, Chase National Bank, Jacmel
1,375 bgs, Furcal Bros, Kakinada
2,730 bgs, Garnac Grain Co, Kakinada
1,350 bgs, Baker Castor Oil, Fortaleza
OIL—248 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil, Fortaleza
201 tons, Hardesty Chemical Co, Fortaleza
224 tons, Brazil Oiticica Inc, Fortaleza
200 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Recife
371 tons, Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Recife
525 tons, Recife
CEDRAT OIL—16 half cs, Messina
CELERYSEED—33 bgs, Marseille
CHARCOAL—3,000 bgs, Holland Colombo Trading Society, Colombo
CHEMICALS—3 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Bremen
129 dms, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
100 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
800 bbls, Enco Chemical Corp, Barcelona
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—500 bgs, Genoa
1,200 bgs, Rockey Importing Co, Genoa
CHILLIES—30 bgs, W E Martin, London
155 bgs, Bank of South Africa, Lagos
911 bgs, John Holt, Lagos
57 bgs, Griffith Labs, London
CHLOROPHYLL—20 dms, Airkem Inc, London
CHROME ORE—3,000 tons, Izmir
CINCHONA PRODUCTS—42 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
CITRIC ACID—2 kegs, Messina
20 kegs, J C Gilbert, London
CITRONELLA OIL—10 dms, Hong Kong
5 dms, Flora Essential Oil Co, Rotterdam
5 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Puerto Cortes
CLOVE—200 bgs, Ziel & Co, Tamatave
1,500 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Majunga
500 bgs, National City Bank, Majunga
300 bgs, Public National Bank, Majunga
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300 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Tamatave
500 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Tamatave
400 bgs, Public National Bank, Tamatave
400 bgs, LoCurto & Funk, Tamatave
300 bgs, Ungerer & Co, Tamatave
500 bgs, W L Wilner Co, Tamatave
200 bgs, Ziel & Co, Tamatave
200 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Tamatave
200 bgs, Madgascar Agencies, Tamatave
OIL—24 dms, LoCurto & Funk, Tamatave
LEAF OIL — 20 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna, Tamatave
20 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Tamatave
COALTAR DYES—35 dms, Hensel Bruckmann, Rotterdam
COCOA RESIDUE—2,000 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works, Takoradi
COCONUT OIL—330 tons, Western Vegetable Oil Co, Manila
COD LIVER OIL—75 dms, Vitaron Chemical Co, St Johns
COLUMBITE ORE—1,976 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, Lagos
800 bgs, E J Lavino, Lagos
COPAL GUM—280 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Matadi
410 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Matadi
124 bgs, W H Scheel, Manila
CORIANDER SEED—517 bgs, Peek & Velsor Inc, Rotterdam
536 bgs, Shipping Enterprises Corp, Genoa
CORN SILK—75 bls, S B Penick & Co, Genoa
COTTON LINTERS—83 bls, Riverside Mills, Fortaleza
CREAM OF TARTAR—500 cs, Central Hanover Bank, Marseille
100 bbls, F H Taussig, Genoa
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Elbert & Co, Liverpool
198 dms, Charles Page & Co, Liverpool
351 dms, Glasgow
100 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
150 dms, Chase National Bank, Liverpool
CUMINSEED—206 bgs, Chase National Bank, Beirut
200 bgs, Chase National Bank, Larnaca
112 bgs, Larnaca
196 bgs, Rotterdam
446 bgs, M N Hakkak, Rotterdam
CUTTLEFISH BONE—350 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Venice
DAMMAR GUM—100 cs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Tandjong Priok
65 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Tandjong Priok
161 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
90 bgs, Delou Inc, London
DIMETHYLANILIN—25 dms, Bluefries Inc, Antwerp
26 cks, Antwerp
DRUGS—18 bls, S B Penick & Co, Genoa
CRUDE—81 cs, S B Penick & Co, Hong Kong
8 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Hong Kong
95 cs, National City Bank, Larnaca
DYESTUFFS—152 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—2,334 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Larnaca
EPSOM SALTS—2,000 bgs, LoCurto & Funk, Bremen
EUCALYPTUS OIL—8 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust, Sydney
14 dms, Seville
FENUGREEK SEED—277 bgs, Transatlantic Commodities Corp, Casablanca
FERTILIZER—2,000 bgs, Wilbur Ellis, Callao
2,000 bgs, Alltransport Inc, Rotterdam
FISHMEAL—1,191 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Talcahuano
1,994 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Callao
1,309 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Talcahuano
700 bgs, Wilbur Ellis, Walvis Bay
FORMIC ACID—500 carboys, Elbert & Co, Genoa
FUEL OIL—10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
835,955 bbls, Esso Standard Oil, Aruba
73,059 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
89,047 bbls, White Fuel Co, Curacao
106,312 bbls, New England Petroleum, Curacao
93,025 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Curacao
15,219 tons, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
GALANGAL ROOT—336 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Hong Kong
GALL, OX—37 dms, Van Gelder Fanto Co, Capetown
GELATIN—218 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Hewitt & Bros, Durban
240 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Co, Durban
700 bgs, Antwerp
500 bgs, B Young, London
100 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products, Bordeaux
284 bgs, Animal Products Co, Bordeaux
GERANIUM OIL—1 dm, LoCurto & Funk, Rotterdam
GINGER—76 bls, N J Dovek, Kobe
21 bgs, W H Muller, Accra
366 bgs, Murwal Inc, Lagos
242 bgs, W E Martin, Lagos
337 bgs, Murwal Inc, Lagos
135 bgs, Park Benziger, Lagos
GLUE—300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Co, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, London
22 dms, L D Peters & Sons, London
200 kgs, Maritrop Trading Corp, Liverpool
100 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Alexandria
61 bgs, Fulton Weeks Corp, Rotterdam
STOCK—101 bls, Gillespie & Co, Maracaibo
229 bls, Karr Ellis, Amsterdam
GLYCERIN—45 dms, R P Casado, Havana
DYNAMITE—75 dms, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
GRAPHITE—1,761 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, London
250 bgs, Superior Flake Graphite, Colombo
250 bgs, Charles Pettinos, Colombo
2,100 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tamatave
1,500 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Tamatave
3,100 bgs, Charles Pettinos, Tamatave
GYPSUM—19,897 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HYDROCHLORIC ACID—30 carboys, Heemsoth Kerner, London
ILMENITE ORE—10,100 tons, National Lead Co, Koilhottam
INCENSE GUM—30 bgs, R D Heins, Aden
IODINE—223 kgs, Chilean Nitrate Sales, Tocopilla
IPECAC ROOT—10 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Cristobal
IRON OXIDE—400 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Rotterdam
3,300 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Bremen
JUNIPER BERRIES—545 bgs, Leghorn
KARAYA GUM—132 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, London
LANOLIN, ANHYDROUS—36 dms, Liverpool
LAVENDER FLOWERS—30 bls, Marseille
OIL—4 cs, Credit Suisse, Larnaca
LEAD NITRATE—60 cks, Green Bros, London
CRYSTALS—4 cks, E I Du Pont De Nemours, London
LEMON OIL—50 cs, LoCurto & Funk, Santos
600 qu cs, National City Bank, Messina
20 half cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Messina
5 dms, Bank of Manhattan Co, Messina
50 qu cs, Corn Exchange Bank, Messina
50 qu cs, Chemical Bank & Trust, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—12 dms, Charles Pfizer, Cochin
1 dm, Cristobal
LIME OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Puerto Plata
28 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Tampico
LITHOPONE—200 bgs, Bluefries Inc., Rotterdam
300 bgs, Leviant & Co, Rotterdam
LIVERMEAL—1,896 bgs, Wessel Duval, Amsterdam
LOCUST BEANS—51 bgs, National City Bank, Larnaca
50 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Larnaca
FLOUR—50 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Marseille
GUM—500 bgs, Genoa
300 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
100 bgs, Charles Product Co, Genoa
100 bgs, Public National Bank, Liverpool
MAGNESIA CARBONATE—50 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool
MAGNESITE—133 bgs, A D Brown, Madras
MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE—60 cs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
MANGANESE ORE—677 tons, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Epidavro
10,350 tons, E S Lavino, Takoradi
MARJORAM LEAVES—90 bls, K H Landes, Marseille
MENTHOL—10 cs, Avia Co, Kobe
10 cs, J Berlage Co, Kobe
10 cs, George Lueders, Kobe
30 cs, R J Prentiss & Co, Kobe
MUSK AMBRETTE & XYLOL—10 cks, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Rotterdam
MUSTARD SEED—143 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Copenhagen
200 bgs, Amaren Trading Corp, London
96 bgs, E J Lang, London
MYRRH GUM—64 bgs, R D Heins, Aden
NAPHTHALENE—500 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Bordeaux
NAPHTHENIC ACID—2,000 bbls, Stanco Inc, Aruba
NEATSFOOT OIL—15 dms, International Packers Commercial, Sydney
NICKEL SULPHATE—10 cks, Bremen
NUTGALLS—1,260 bgs, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Hong Kong
840 bgs, W Zinsser & Co, Hong Kong
NUX VOMICA—450 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kakinada
260 bgs, Ufinindo International Co, Saigon
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—95 dms, New York Trust Co, Itajai
OITICICA OIL—201 tons, Fortaleza
OLIVE OIL—1,159 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
1,181 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust, Seville
811 dms, Chase National Bank, Seville
32 dms, First National Chicago, Seville
1,057 dms, National City Bank, Seville
79 dms, Credit Suisse, Seville
50 dms, Irving Trust Co, Seville
154 dms, Seville
275 dms, Hellenic Bank, Seville
100 dms, Credit Suisse, Seville
35 dms, American Trust Co, Seville
3 dms, Seville
125 dms, Chase National Bank, Tarragona
67 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Tarragona
257 dms, National City Bank, Tarragona
4 dms, Manufactuers Trust Co, Tarragona
255 dms, Credit Suisse, Tarragona
75 dms, Merchants Bank of N Y, Tarragona
100 dms, Brown Bros, Harriman, Tarragona
104 dms, W I Chudleigh, Tarragona
203 dms, Tarragona
605 dms, American President Lines, Malaga
495 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Malaga
934 dms, J H Schroder, Malaga
27 dms, Hellenic Bank, Malaga
102 dms, National City Bank, Messina
1,036 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Seville
350 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Seville
300 dms, Hellenic Bank & Trust Co, Seville
152 dms, Credit Suisse, Seville
50 dms, Chase National Bank, Seville
1,000 dms, National City Bank, Seville
153 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Seville
555 dms, Public National Bank, Seville
25 dms, Compania Exportadora Espanola, Seville
25 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Seville
350 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
104 dms, Public National Bank, Cadiz
100 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Cadiz
200 dms, National City Bank, Cadiz
1,297 dms, National City Bank, Seville
383 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
583 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Seville
439 dms, National Shawmut Bank, Seville
171 dms, Seville
101 dms, American Trust Co, Seville
350 dms, Central Hanover Bank, Seville
ORANGE OIL—50 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Tampico
85 hlf cs, Dodge & Olcott, Messina
2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Co, Puerto Plata
PALM OIL—375 tons, Matadi
1,595 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
PAPAIN—7 chests, Kellys America Co, London
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Seville
200 bgs, Oceano Shipping Co, Seville
50 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Alicante
50 bgs, Goodwin Casing Co, Alicante
50 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills, Alicante
50 bgs, P H Petry, Alicante
60 bgs, General Olive Oil Corp, Alicante
PEATMOSS—1,775 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
720 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
525 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
1,022 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Marseilles
160 bgs, Chase National Bank, Alleppey
320 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Alleppey
256 bgs, National City Bank, Alleppey
80 bgs, Brown Bros Harriman, Alleppey
240 bgs, Volkart Bros, Alleppey
160 bgs, Bank of America, Alleppey
1,440 bgs, Alleppey
160 bgs, Superintendence Co, Cochin
160 bgs, M Golodetz, Cochin
80 bgs, Holland Colombo Trading, Cochin
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
RED—118 bgs, Alltransport Inc, Iskenderun
50 bgs, W M Allison, Iskenderun
100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Iskenderun
PETITGRAIN OIL—90 dms, Tanimex Co, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—244,865 bbls, Esso Standard Oil, Puerto La Cruz
120,308 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil, Puerto La Cruz
101,958 bbls, California Refining Co, Las Piedras
107,052 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Amuay
PHARMACEUTICALS—4 cs, New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Rotterdam
PIMENTO—300 bgs, M J Golombeck, Oran
100 bgs, Pepper Products Co, Oran
50 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Oran
POTASH, CAUSTIC—100 dms, Bluefries Inc, Rotterdam
120 dms, L D Peters & Sons, Rotterdam
SODA—15 dms, Fleischman Burd, London
London
86 dms, M J Baird, London
POTASSIUM BICARBONATE—24 cks, Green Bros, London
200 kegs, Industrial Raw Materials Co, London
CHROME ALUM—114 cks, Millmaster Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
CYANIDE—491 dms, E I Du Pont de Nemours, Liverpool
100 dms, Liverpool
MURIATE—4,816 tons, H S Baker, Barcelona
PERMANGANATE—100 dms, Bluefries Inc, Rotterdam
PYROTECHNICS—2,600 cs, Liebermann Waelchli, Hong Kong
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT — 2,431 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—150 flasks, Chase National Bank, Alicante
2,500 flasks, Chase National Bank, Cadiz
QUININE—5 cs, New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Calcutta
SULPHATE—10 cs, Chas L Huisking, Kobe
RUTILE ORE—2,000 bgs, J W Hampton, Brisbane
SABADILLA SEED—35 bgs, Wessel Duval, La Guaira
SACCHARIN—112 dms, Bluefries Inc, Rotterdam
SAGE LEAVES—40 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, London
SANDALWOOD OIL—3 cs, Roure-Dupont, Madras
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—39 bls, Tampico
SEEDLAC—50 bgs, William Zinsser, Calcutta
100 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
SENNA LEAVES—85 bls, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
SESAME SEED—758 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Cristobal
599 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cristobal
1,669 bgs, Cristobal
SHELLAC—50 bgs, R B Wilcox, London
4,350 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
700 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
325 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
300 bgs, Calcutta
100 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Calcutta
500 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
SIENNA EARTH—150 bgs, Grace National Bank, Leghorn
SOAPBARK—255 bls, R J Prentiss, Talcahuano
498 bls R J Prentiss, San Antonio
530 bls, S B Penick & Co, San Antonio
326 bls, W R Grace & Co, San Antonio
93 bls, Duncan Fox Co, San Antonio
SODIUM ARSENATE—77 dms, Harry Dixon & Sons, Glasgow
BICARBONATE—2,800 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, London
BICHROMATE—40 dms, Ferro Metal & Chemical Co, Durban
210 dms, Hudson Shipping Corp, Rotterdam
BISULPHITE—200 bgs, Rotterdam
CYANIDE—100 dms, D Hauser, Rotterdam
700 dms, Terra Chemicals, Rotterdam
100 dms, Terra Chemicals, Rotterdam
NITRITE—134 cks, Hudson Shipping Co, Bordeaux
PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—447 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
PHOSPHATE—126 bgs, Public National Bank, Rotterdam
500 bgs, H D Sheldon Co, Antwerp
250 bgs, Genoa
DIBASIC—300 bgs, Venice
100 cks, Zausner Foods, Rotterdam
TRIBASIC—200 bgs, LoCurto & Funk, Marseilles
300 bgs, H D Sheldon, Marseilles
500 bgs, Antwerp
350 bgs, Venice
313 bgs, Nomaco Inc, Antwerp
THIOSULPHATE ANHYDROUS—63 cks, Walter Reimerdes, Rotterdam
SPERM OIL—111 dms, Arista Oil Products, Lisbon
SQUILLS, DRIED—191 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Naples
TALC—15,130 bgs, Chas Mathieu, Genoa
500 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Marseille
BLACK—110 cs, Leghorn
TAPIOCA FLOUR—998 bgs, Madagascar Agencies, Tamatave
125 bgs, Green Trading Co, Tamatave
749 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Tandjong Priok
10,000 bgs, Corn Products Refining Co, Puerto Plata
833 bgs, J Henry Schroder, Itajai
2,600 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai
6,000 bgs, First National Bank of Boston, Itajai
417 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
TARA POWDER—138 bgs, W Zinsser & Co, Salaverry
225 bgs, Colony Import & Export Co, Salaverry
TARTARIC ACID—100 bbls, Barcelona
200 cks, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
900 cks, Genoa
THYME LEAVES—125 bgs, Herbert Marmorek & Son, Marseille
80 bgs, W E Martin, Marseille
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—50 kgs, Chase National Bank, Kobe
25 bgs, H D Sheldon, Antwerp
OXIDE—150 bbls, Ein Chemical Corp, Antwerp
TOLU BALSAM—13 cs, Wessel Duval, Barranquilla
25 cs, Barranquilla
TRAGACANTH GUM—48 cs, V Simidian, Beirut
37 bgs, M N Hakkak, London
361 bgs, Rotterdam
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—85 dms, American Trust Co, Genoa
84 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Venice
TUNG OIL—134 dms, Arnhold & Co, London
129 dms, W R Grace, London
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—37 cks, Smith Chemical & Color Co, London
33 cks, American Shipping Co, London
100 dms, Intermaritime Forwarding Co, Rotterdam
30 cks, Intermaritime Forwarding Co, Rotterdam
50 dms, Fezandie & Sperrle, Rotterdam
86 dms, Marks Coyle, Rotterdam
100 dms, Intermaritime Forwarding Co, Rotterdam
UREA—600 bgs, Aceto Chemical Co, Copenhagen
480 bgs, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
800 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, London
600 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, London
300 bgs, Abbot Lab Export Corp, London
VALERIAN ROOT—80 bls, National City Bank, Antwerp
VALONIA CUPS—957 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—20 cs, Zink & Triest, Tampico
68 cs, M Cortazas, Tampico
17 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Tampico
296 cs, Antalaha
21 cs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Antalaha
216 cs, Continental Commodities, Tamatave
172 cs, Zink & Trieste, Tamatave
112 cs, Tamatave
23 cs, Zink & Triest, Marseilles
47 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Marseilles
16 cs, Marseilles
WATTLE BARK—551 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
550 bls, Olson Sales Agency, Beira
550 bls, Olson Sales Agency, Durban
EXTRACT—1,084 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Durban
1,523 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Durban
WHITING—2,000 bgs, Chas B Chrystal, London
WOLFRAM ORE—311 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Mollendo
WOOL GREASE—100 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Rotterdam
111 dms, J J Gavin, Rotterdam
YLANG YLANG OIL—1 ck, Lautier Fils, Amsterdam
ZINC CHLORIDE—12 dms, Keuffel & Esser, Rotterdam
CYANIDE—20 dms, Elbert & Co, London
NAPHTHENATE—3 dms, South American Minerals & M'dse Corp, London
ZIRCONIUM HYDROXIDE—29 cks, F W Berk, Liverpool

Baltimore

CANARYSEED—555 bgs, W G Scarlett, Casablanca
CETYL ALCOHOL—62 cs, London

CUTTLEFISH BONES—30 cs, W G Scarlett, Lisbon
FISHMEAL—2,400 bgs, Bradley & Baker, Walvis Bay
3,961 bgs, Walvis Bay
IRON OXIDE—400 bgs, Mineral Pigments Co, Rotterdam
MANGANESE ORE—6,547 tons, L S Buck, Durban
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, Continental Coffee Co, Alicante
50 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
PEATMOSS—350 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,200 bgs, International Produce Co, Buenos Aires
2,110 bgs, Tanimex Co, Buenos Aires
STEARYL ALCOHOL—26 cs, American Alcolac Co, London
SUMAC LEAVES—196 bls, Bank of New York, Palermo
TALC—1,000 bgs, L A Salomon, Marseilles
1,250 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Marseilles
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,600 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai
500 bgs, First National of Boston, Itajai
WATTLE BARK—549 bls, American Dyewood Co, Durban
550 bls, River Plate Import & Export, Durban

Boston

ALCOHOL, FATTY—507 dms, Hercules Powder Co, Bremen
BONEMEAL—619 bgs, Goldstein Inc, Casablanca
CASEIN—500 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Buenos Aires
DICYANDIAMIDE—150 cks, Henley & Co, Bremen
FISHMEAL—2,396 bgs, Wilbur Ellis, Walvis Bay
GLUE—200 bgs, Nicholason & Co, Hamburg
STOCK—37 bls, G L Kobrak, Buenos Aires
125 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Casablanca
HOOF & HORN MEAL—325 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Majunga
MELAMINE—160 cks, Henley & Co, Bremen
MICA—91 cs, F D Pitts, Fort Dauphin
5 cs, Otto Gerdau, Fort Dauphin
WASTE—820 bgs, First National Bank, Casablanca
OLIVE OIL—526 dms, First National Bank of Boston, Seville
257 dms, National Shawmut Bank, Seville
50 dms, Industrial Trust Co, Seville
SHELLAC—26 bgs, F H Paul & Stein, Hamburg
27 dms, F H Paul & Stein, Hamburg
SODIUM PHOSPHATE TRIBASIC—556 bgs, I M Sobin, Dunkirk
SODIUM NITRITE—74 dms, I M Sabin, Dunkirk
TRIMETHYLPROPANE—3 kegs, Hercules Powder, Hamburg
WATTLE EXTRACT—550 bgs, Durban
533 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Durban

Houston

PEATMOSS—1,300 bls, Premier Peatmoss Co, Copenhagen

New Orleans

PEATMOSS—750 bls, Premier Peatmoss Co, Copenhagen

Norfolk

FERTILIZER—1,334 bgs, Hollingshurst & Co, London
244 bgs, Weaver Tankage Corp, London
1,353 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Rotterdam
MICA—5 cs, Eugene Munsell, London
5 cs, Asheville Mica Co, London
47 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker, Rio De Janerio

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY ORE—256 bgs, Philipp Bros, Antofagasta
CASTOR OIL—311,471 kilos, Bunge Corp, Santos
CLAY—1,099 tons, Avonmouth
COCONUT OIL—331 tons, Manila
CRESYLIC ACID—204 dms, Chematar Manufacturing Co, Antwerp
FISHMEAL—2,262 bgs, Albumin Supply Co, Talcahuano
FULLERS EARTH—100 cs, Avonmouth
GLYCERIN—12 dms, Sydney
GYPSUM CRUDE—4,543 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MANGANESE ORE—6,680 tons, Bank of Manhattan, Durban
OLIVE OIL—234 dms, Seville
PEATMOSS—200 bls, Ezl Dunwoody Co, Bremen
3,255 bls, Bremen
376 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—134,078 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
100,445 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
210,550 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
56,720 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
188,354 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
405,033 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
105,497 bbls, Socony Vacuum, Curacao
122,337 bbls, Socony Vacuum, Covenas
131,102 bbls, Sun Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
184,540 bbls, Sinclair Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
478,328 bbls, Sinclair Oil Co, Tuxpam
168,181 bbls, Sinclair Oil Co, Amuay
RED OXIDE—3,334 bgs, C K Williams Co, Malaga
UREA—3,000 bgs, Bradley & Baker Co, Drammen
ZIRCONIUM ORE—303,000 kilos, Frank Samuel & Co, Santos

San Francisco

BONE, CRUSHED—419 tons, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Buenos Aires
MEAL—1,352 bgs, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Buenos Aires
CARAWAYSEED—100 bgs, Catz American Seed Corp, Rotterdam
CASEIN—240 bgs, New York Trust Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Buenos Aires
CHEMICALS—400 bgs, Brown Bros Harriman, Rotterdam
COPAL GUM—68 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
COPRA CAKE—2,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
CUMINSEED—53 bgs, Reney Shipping Corp, Rotterdam
DAMMAR GUM—32 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
FISHLIVER OIL—10 dms, International Fisheries Corp, Yokohama
GINGER—50 bgs, B C Ireland, Cristobal
50 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Cristobal
GLYCERIN—20 dms, Amplex Chemical Co, Rotterdam
GYPSUM, ROCK—9,357 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
LIVERMEAL—2,020 bgs, Buenos Aires
MENTHOL—30 cs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Otaru
25 cs, National City Bank, Otaru
15 cs, George Uhe Co, Otaru
10 cs, Centflor Mfg Co, Otaru
20 cs, Berwick Co, Otaru
OLIVE OIL—25 dms, Marseilles
PAPRIKA—75 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—1,700 bls, Pacific Wax & Trading Co, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—32 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
100 bgs, Rotterdam
PIMENTO—50 bgs, B C Ireland, Cristobal
POLLACKLIVER OIL—90 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, Otaru
50 dms, Arista Oil Products, Otaru
25 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Otaru
PYROTECHNICS—362 cs, R E Apolt Co, Hong Kong
363 cs, Star Fireworks, Hong Kong
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—440 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Buenos Aires
SHELLAC—50 bgs, Henry W Peabody & Co, Calcutta
SODIUM NITRATE—1,361 tons, Girdwood Shipping Co, Tocopilla
275 tons, Girdwood Shipping Co, Tocopilla
STEARIN CANDLES—22 cs, Art-Decor, Gothenburg
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,600 bgs, Geismar & Co, Santos
TUNG OIL—295 tons, Agroproducts Corp, Buenos Aires
VARNISH GUM—160 bgs, Henry W Peabody & Co, Manila
160 bgs, Henry W Peabody & Co, Manila
WHITING—4,000 bgs, N H Weitzner, Bremen

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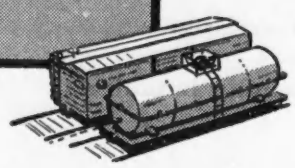

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Downward revision of prices on some medicinal crude drugs continued but it appeared as though the rollback of quotations to ceiling-price limits had about run its course. Declines in quotations on condimental items continued to be the result, mainly, of the drying-up of demand and the decrease of volume to a strictly jobbing basis. The market index was down 0.2 point to 231.0. Advances were restricted to Peru balsam and squaw vine leaves, Honnan-Yunnan scraped cassia rolls, and English yellow mustard seed.

Offerings of botanicals from foreign parts seemed to have decreased in number. Prominent agents of foreign shippers had but little merchandise to propose to buyers in this market and the prices cabled were usually not only unattractive but higher than price ceiling limits would profitably permit. Furthermore, new crop collection is not far away abroad and at home, a fact that even in normal circumstances would be an influence in the direction of a slowing down of import buying.

The strength in China cassias continued to result from difficulties in getting arrived merchandise unloaded from ships in port but it also related to the fact that red tape in the matter of getting import permits has slowed down the entire import activities. The American Spice Trade Association has moved for relief in Washington. Spot pepper continued to sag. Coriander showed real unsettlement. Gingers were not too steady, African showing a substantial fall.

Balsams

Peru — Withdrawal of prices formerly named by some suppliers pinned under extremely low price ceilings resulted last week in a rise of spot quotations to the basis of $2.25 to $2.50 per pound. Even at the higher level, the spread between $2.25 as a minimum spot quotation and the prevailing replacement cost was said to be very narrow.

Tolu—This is another article in which some suppliers find themselves being squeezed beneath very low price ceilings. However, the price of $5.50 per pound was still being quoted and upwards of $6.50 per pound is being obtained in certain directions. Relief can come only in the form of a substantial drop in the primary market replacement cost.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada — Considerable contemplation of probable opening prices on new crop bark was evident last week but to this time little of a definitive character has developed. The feeling here was that new crop prices will not begin at levels likely to produce a substantial reduction in spot ideas as to price.

Soap—The probable export quota for 1951 at the origin is 1,000 metric tons. In 1950, it was 1,450 tons. Production in Chile during the year ended March 31, 1950, has been estimated at 2,750 metric tons by the Institute de Economia Agricola.

Wahoo—Pricing of new crop collections was not expected to run much below the levels prevailing at the beginning of the season a year ago. The outlook for very firm spot prices was said to be excellent.

Beans

Cubeb—Demand continued to be interested mainly in jobbing quantities and trading was accompanied by reasonably firm prices in local circles. Stocks were not excessive.

Vanilla—Prices were mainly firm regardless of the absence of expansion of consuming demand. Prices at all orgins showed strength last week and the feeling was that values at the sources of supply were more apt to advance than decline; current levels were reported to be on the low side when compared with what has to be paid for other merchandise from the same sources.

Flowers

Lavender—The ordinary quality was substantially lower in one quarter where a minimum of 16c. was being asked. Select and medium qualities remained very steady in price. Designation of qualities involves a rather wide opinion among spot holders.

Linden—Ceiling prices in some directions account for the apparently low level occupied by minimum quotations. The range was very wide. Flowers with leaves were priced at 30c. to 40c. per pound while flowers without leaves stood at 35c. to 45c., in all cases did the quotation depend on seller and ceilings.

Gums

Aloe—Ceiling limits on Socotrine aloe have hit some quarters hard; no more than 25c. per pound is quoted in such directions. Spot quotations ranged to 35c. per pound, depending on seller.

Locust Bean—Supplies on spot were not plentiful and consuming interest has been curtailed in some measure by that fact. Pricewise, the market was firm at 44c. to 47c. per pound for spot goods. Replacement values were said to be in an apparently well stabilized price position and replacement offerings continued to be mainly conservative.

Mastic — The obligation to establish price ceilings on the basis of actual sales during the OPS price ceiling base period has resulted in an extremely wide range in spot quotations; they were $1.65 to $2.35 per pound last week.

Herbs and Leaves

Buchu—A steady spot market at 40c. to 45c. per pound prevailed throughout the past week. The range depended on seller and, to some extent, on quantity involved in various sales activities. The replacement market has not changed in recent cables.

Euphorbia — Prices have been rolled back in some instances and result in a range of 14c. to 16c. per pound, depending on seller in most instances.

Grindelia Robusta — Quotations were lower at 22c. to 25c. per pound as to supplier and quantity. Competition, plus price ceiling requirements, accounted for the decline.

Marjoram — Lack of demand brought price shading and the market ended last week lower at 35c. to 35½c. per pound on Chilean material. Also, French marjoram

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Peru balsam, 35c. per lb.
Squaw vine leaves, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cassia, Honan-Yunnan, 1c. per lb.
Mustard seed, English yellow, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Aloe, Socotrine, 10c. per lb.
Bryonia root, 4c. per lb.
Euphorbia herb, 2c. per lb.
Ginger root, African, 3c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 1, 4c. per lb.
Grindelia robusta herb, 2c. per lb.
Henna leaves, powdered, 2c. per lb.
Hops, 5c. per lb.
Lavender flowers, ordinary, 4c. per lb.
Papain, Ceylon, 25c. per lb.
Pareira brava root, whole, 5c. per lb.
Psyllium seed, blonde, 2c. per lb.
Wormseed, Levant, 25c. per lb.

Other Articles

Allspice, Mexican, ¼c. per lb.
Anise, Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Cassia, Canton, select, ½c. per lb.
Honan-Yunnan, scraped, broken, ½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb.
Czech-Roumanian, 1½c. per lb.
Morocco, 1c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Syrian, 1c. per lb.
Mace, West Indian, broken, 7c. per lb.
Marjoram, Chilean, 1c. per lb.
French, 1c. per lb.
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Japanese hontakas, 1c. per lb.
birdseyes, ½c. per lb.
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Poppy seed, Dutch, 1c. per lb.
Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 3c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, natural, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 24, 1950
231.0	231.2	234.0	184.9	195.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended March 16

New York

Anise seed, 91 bags: filthy.
Chillies, 4 lots, 911 bags: filthy.
Cloves, 2 lots, 200 bags: filthy.
Oregano, 2 lots, 1,000 bags: filthy.
Pepper, 5 lots, 800 bags; moldy and insect bored.

Baltimore

Mustard seed, 150 bags: filthy.

Philadelphia

Mustard seed, 10 bags, filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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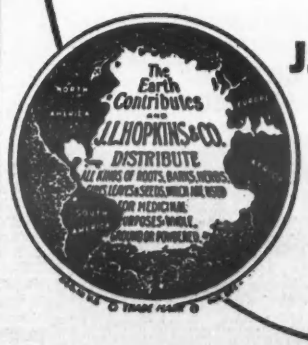

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yielded to the same pressures and dropped to 41c. to 41½c.

Sage — Dalmatian leaves recently offered in the afloat position at $1.01 per pound came to hand and the prompt delivery price became $1 to $1.03 per pound. Other varieties lacked change in price and were generally influenced by the smallness of demand against the maintenance of costs abroad.

Squaw Vine—The market was up moderately, reaching 35c. to 40c. per pound on spot and that price was said to be in line with first costs, supplies, and sales.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead—Spring collections should soon be reaching the domestic primary market warehouses and some felt the increase in the amount of wet buds might be in the direction of consumers' interest. Well dried buds last week were firmly maintained in price.

Hops—The NF quality of merchandise was cheaper under more competition that set the market down to the basis of 35c. to 40c. per pound, prevailing according to quantity.

Lycopodium—The price to be paid depended largely on the quality of merchandise offered—and quality varied rather widely on spot, according to some suppliers. As to demand, it was exceptionally quiet and rarely more than jobbing.

Papain—Spot deliveries of Ceylon material were obtainable over the range $4.25 to $5 per pound, the minimum quotation being slightly lower than a week ago. Price depended on quality of material offered. African papain remained very firm at $5.75 to $8 per pound, depending on seller.

Roots

Bryonia—Inside quotations were lower at 25c. per pound in some directions and upwards of 30c. was asked according to quantity. Price ceiling requirements accounted for the lower quotation but, also, recent prices had not been well supported by demand.

Cohosh—It was felt that some quarters would not be in the market for substantial quantities of new crop black cohosh root this year; some carryovers were substantial as the result of replacement buying some time back. Locally, the market was steady.

Galangal—Some quite substantial importations have relieved the market from the danger of an immediate shortage which

—*Continued on page 65*

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Another quiet week was passed by the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market. Although there was a normal amount of selling to consumers, dealers continued to hold off on any large purchases of replacements from both domestic and foreign sources. The few recorded price changes were not especially noteworthy, with the possible exception of the decline in citronella oil. This resulted from a recent shipment of the Ceylon oil, which allowed one dealer to return to the market with a lower price. Eucalyptus oil was advanced slightly at the low end of the range. The few fluctuations made for an advance of 0.3 point in the price index which then became 226.4.

According to the trade, domestic oils have been showing strong tendencies in the country recently. While spot prices have not felt the effect, such oils as spruce, hemlock, wintergreen and sweet birch have become higher for replacement. The citrous oils market was firm throughout. Domestic orange and lemon oils have grown very short and it will be necessary to await the coming crops before any improvement might be expected. Italian oils continued to be extremely firm and, in many cases, far too high for further trading by American handlers, who are restricted by their ceiling prices. It has now been reported that the long awaited bergamot oil quotas would not be made until April and that still higher prices might be expected at that time. It appeared that the Consortium was completely independent of this market and could sell all it had to offer to other markets that were apparently willing to meet their advanced prices.

A hint of some change in the price regulations of imported materials was made by the government last week. All dealers were now awaiting further information on this matter and hoped that there might be some move to clarify and possible improve the difficult situation that has prevailed for the past two months.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Eucalyptus oil, 70-75%, 10c. per lb.
80-85%, 5c. per lb.
Ginger oil, 50c. per lb.
Spearmint oil, 15c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Citronella oil, Ceylon, 20c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 24, 1950
226.4	226.1	226.7	132.7	127.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Abies Siberica—Spot stocks continued to hold up and dealers were able to offer this oil in limited quantities at steady prices ranging from $4 to $4.25 per pound. There have been no recent offers of new material from abroad.

Anise—Quotations held steady at $2.25 to $2.60 per pound. According to suppliers, there was not an overly large supply of this oil, but there were sufficient quantities to meet the normal needs of consumers.

Bergamot—It has been reported that the official Consortium in Italy will set no quotas of this oil to the United States until April. At that time, it was believed, the allocation would be smaller than previously, and that prices would probably be advanced. During the past month, it was found that many American dealers were unable to accept even the limited quantities offered because the costs exceeded their limited resale prices. Thus, much of the material intended for this market was sold in Europe, where producers were able to realize the returns they desired. Italian shippers appeared to be completely independent of this market and could easily sell all that they offered of their limited stocks to other countries. How a further increase in the cost of this material will affect the local market could not be ascertained, at least until after the government announces the proposed change in price controls of imported material, a measure which was pending at this writing.

Camphor—Only a few dealers were in a position to offer either the sassafrassy or white oil. Some recent shipments have been received from the Far East, but in quantities too small to noticeable improve the tight situation. Quotations for sassafrassy oil stood at 26c. to 69c. a pound. Those for the imported white oil ranged form 35c. to 60c. a pound.

Caraway—This market was without feature last week. Supplies were adequate to meet all requirements and suppliers reported small but steady trading activity. Prices were stable, ranging from $4 to $5.25 per pound. Replacements were available when desired, although shipping prices were said to have strengthened a bit.

Cassia—According to the trade, reports from the source have indicated an increase of about 10 percent in the shipping price of this oil. The small spot stocks were offered at unchanged prices, which ranged from $5.25 to $5.75 per pound.

Cedarleaf—Offered in limited quantities only, this item remained steady in price. It was quoted between $3.25 and $3.75 per pound. A number of dealers were without stocks and awaited the next crop before they plan to resume trading of the oil.

Chamomile—This high priced oil has been advanced on the spot market. Quotations ranged from $280 to $325 per pound. Supplies were limited but were adequate to meet the normal demand. It was said that the oil yield from recently shipped plants has been smaller than what might be considered optimum.

Cinnamon—Fair supplies of leaf and bark oil were said to be available on the spot market. These remained stable items, as usual. Quotations for the bark oil ranged from $32 to $60 per pound, while those for the more popular leaf oil stood at $1.90 to $2.25 a pound.

Citronella—Some recent arrivals of Ceylon oil have made it possible for one dealer to offer the item at $2.40 per pound, a decline of 15c. below the previous minimum. Elsewhere, prices remained unchanged, ranging to $2.90. In some places there were no stocks, although it was said that further shipments were on the way. Some new material has also arrived from Formosa in recent weeks. This has improved the Java-type oil market a bit, but prices held at $2.60 to $3.15 a pound.

Eucalyptus—The previous minimum quotation of this material has been adjusted upward. This moved the price of the 70-75 percent grade up 10c. per pound to $1.25 to $1.50 and that of the 80-85 percent material up 5c. per pound to $1.50 to $1.60 a pound. There was not too much of this oil available at this time, although it was hoped that the near future might bring some replacements from Australia and other sources. Some observers were of the opinion that shippers were holding out for still higher returns.

Ginger—The withdrawal of the previous minimum offer has made for an advance of 50c. per pound in the low price of this oil, placing the range at $22 to $26 a pound. There appeared to be no problem in meeting the usual demand for the material.

Juniper—This market remained quiet and appeared to be without problems. Supplies were reported to be fairly good and there was no more than routine interest on the part of consumers. Quotations for the NF quality oil held at $2.75 to $4 per pound. Those for the twice-rectified oil were $3.60 to $7 a pound.

Lavender—In many places, the excessive cost of replacements has resulted in dealers' dropping out of the market until such time as they can again deal profitably in the oil. Prices in France were reportedly higher than many of the ceiling prices held by local dealers. The high-grade 40-42 percent ester grade oil ranged in price from $7.50 to $9.75 per pound on the spot market.

Lemon—Californian oil remained short and firm in price, ranging from $4.25 to $4.50 per pound, as to producer. Quotations received from Italy were said by dealers to be far too high for importation in consideration of the limitations of price ceilings. Spot prices, which in many cases were nominal, ranged from $4 to $5.85 per pound. An indirect report has indicated that the Italian government has refused licenses to producers to import the extenders which they normally use to produce the less expensive grades of oil. These materials generally come from Germany. As a result, only the pure grade of oil could be offered and this at exceedingly high prices. It was also reported that there has been some defaulting on the part of shippers in meeting contracts.

Lemongrass—There continued to be a heavy demand for this material, far greater than could be comfortably supplied. There have been reports, from time to

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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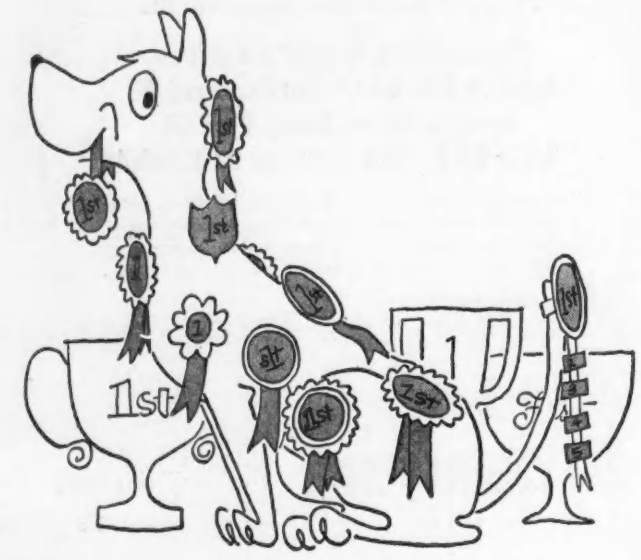

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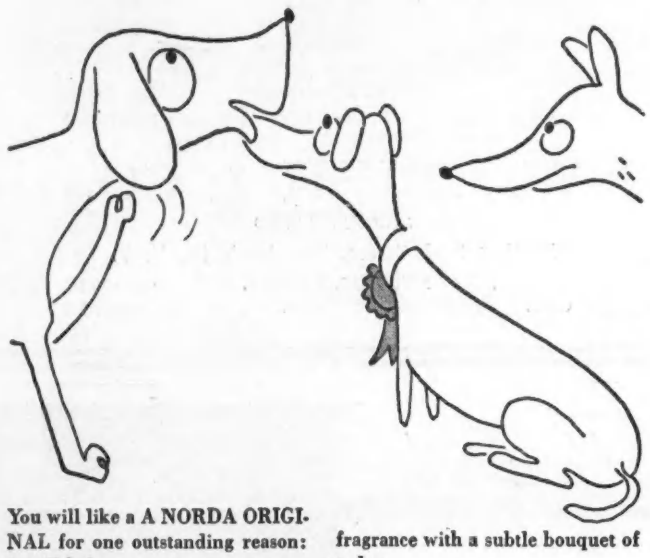

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time, of a weakening at the origin, but this has not yet been reflected in the spot market. A marked reduction would have to be made before a number of the usual handlers could return to the market, since their ceiling prices were considerably lower than recent shipping prices. Some of the heavy demand current for sometime past arises from the use of lemongrass oil as a starting point in the manufacture of synthetic vitamin A.

Mustard — Artificial oil remained unchanged at $1.60 to $1.90 per pound. Producers stated that sales were being made on contract to dealers and all commitments were being met.

Nutmeg—Stocks of this material were among the few that appeared to be comfortable. Despite the fact that spice prices have become firmer, the good supply position has helped to hold this market steady. East Indian oil was freely offered at $4.50 to $5.75 a pound and oil of West Indian origin could be had at prices ranging from $4 to $4.75 a pound.

Orange—Floridian oil, which has been virtually nonexistent on the spot market for many weeks, was reported to be on the rise at the origin. According to the trade, prices being quoted at the source for April shipment were considerably higher than the prevailing spot ceilings. Californian oil was stable and unchanged at $2 to $2.25 per pound, depending upon producer. Quotations received from Italy indicated a great deal of strength at that source.

Palmarosa—While spot quotations have necessarily remained unchanged at $8 to $9 per pound, there was very little material actually available. Many of the usual handlers have been forced to drop out of this market because of the excessive cost of replacement materials.

Peppermint — Much firmness has been exhibited by this market. The primary market has been especially strong, but spot quotations have not been noticeably affected. Natural oil continued to be available at prices ranging from $7.25 to $8.20 per pound, while the redistilled item was unchanged at $7.60 to $8.65 a pound.

Pimento—In many cases, the cost of new material has risen above the point where dealers might continue to make purchases to be resold within their price ceilings. Thus, the leaf oil has grown somewhat short on the spot market. Berry oil, handled by only a few suppliers, remained unchanged and was dealt with in a very limited way only.

Rosemary—The spot situation of this oil was fairly stable, only because of the good supply position of several dealers. However, it was reported that shippers have been tending toward additional strength at the Spanish origins. Technical grade oil was priced between 70c. and $1 a pound and the USP grade was available at prices of $1.10 to $1.30 a pound. It was said that the latter material could be found at slightly lower prices in some quarters.

Spearmint—Several of the suppliers formerly quoting at the lower end of the price range have been forced to advance the price of their material in keeping with the strengthening of the primary market. This has resulted in a rise of 15c. per pound in the minimum quotation, placing the sale price of this oil at $5.65 to $6.50 per pound. The oil was said to be available in sufficient quaitities to meet all requirements.

Sweet Birch—Although, like many of the domestic oils, this has been strengthening at the origin, the spot market continued to hold steady. Northern oil was priced between $4.95 and $8 a pound, while the Southern item could be had at $2 to $3.50 a pound. According to the trade, the material was trading in the usual small quantities and stocks were sufficient to cover all requirements.

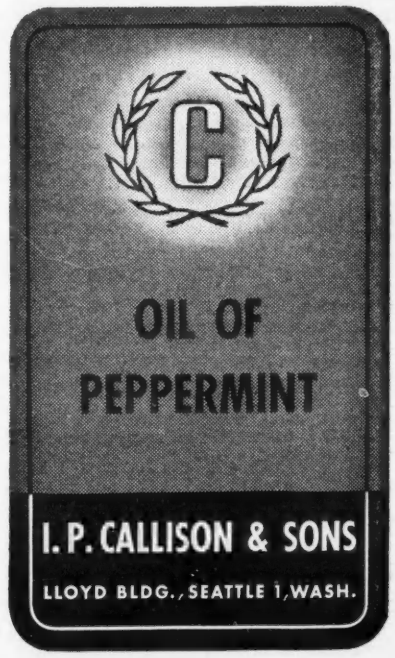
Aromatic Chemicals

Citral—Many of the usual producers of this widely-used item have been forced to discontinue production for the present because of the scarcity and high cost of lemongrass oil. The quotations of $6.75 to $9 per pound were largely nominal at this time. According to one observer, newly arrived supplies of the basic oil were priced so high as to make future sales of the aromatic economically impractical at any price below the top of the range. Under the present restrictions of pricing, this may keep some of the regular manufacturers from further activity in this market.

Dimethyl Hydroquinone — Producers reported this article readily available for sale to consumers at prices ranging from $2.25 to $2.75 per pound. There was generally a limited interest in the material and small quantities were sold.

Eucalyptol—Despite the fact that the basic oils were extremely limited, this item has been kept at a steady level. There continued to be material available at the prices of $3 to $3.50 per pound.

Safrol—There was virtually none of this material to be had at this time. Basic oils, having grown scarce and high in price, the production has dropped off, leaving only minute quantities on the market. The prices of $1.10 to $1.75 per pound were almost entirely nominal.



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Locust Bean Gum Project Reported for Netherlands

It is reported that a company is being formed in Zaandam, The Netherlands, which will utilize locust beans in the manufacture of binding, thickening, and glutinative agents for the foodstuffs and other industries, including dressings and other materials for the textile industry.

The formation of the company is connected with the transfer to Zaandam of an enterprise engaged in this trade in Weinfelden, Switzerland. As most of the final products from the Swiss plant are exported by sea, a major reason for the transfer of the plant from Weinfelden to Zaandam is the quite considerable saving in transport and transhipping costs.

It is expected that the plant in Zaandam will commence operations about the middle of this year.

OPS Gives CCC Special Price Ceiling Consideration

A supplemental regulation to the General Ceiling Price Regulation was issued March 21 by the Office of Price Stabilization to permit the Commodity Credit Corporation to add carrying charges accrued since the price freeze to the ceiling price for farm products.

Under the agricultural act of 1949, CCC is generally prohibited from selling commodities at less than .05 percent of the prevailing support price plus reasonable carrying charges. The effect of GCPR was to freeze CCC sales prices at their base period levels and thus prevent the corporation from adding to its ceilings the carrying charges that accrued after the freeze period.

DiCyan & Brown Bulletin Discusses Evaluation of New Drugs, Substitutes

"Clinical Evaluation of New Drugs" and "Scarcities and Substitutes" are the featured articles in the March monthly bulletin of DiCyan & Brown, New York. The former article gives a general view of a number of basic premises on which investigation of new drugs are based, and outlines the various steps and their significance. In the latter article, it is pointed out that the best time for investigating replacements and setting up alternate formulae is before shortages occur, since many months of testing are needed to prove a formula safe and stables.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 62

might arise at any time if replacement shipments from the origin should stop—as well they may. The most recent arrivals totaled 940 bales. Prices remained at 20c. to 30c. per pound as to seller.

Mandrake—Some ten cars of root that had been held inertly by a spot market operator have disappeared into consumption. Therefore, the element of possible price depression because of such a quantity being in hand when new crop collections start has been removed from the market. Demand in 1951 may well be affected by the extent to which British manufacturers of podophyllin resin are able to obtain their raw material in India. Consumption of the root in 1950 rose mainly because of the British having come to the United States for their podophyllin resin when they could not get raw material in India sufficient to keep resin production in British at levels high enough to care for the large consumption of resin in that country.

Pareira Brava—Whole root was rolled back to the basis of 30c. per pound and ranged to 35c. as to quantity last week. Milled goods failed to develop change in price.

Turmeric—New crop Alleppey root for March-April was offered at 24c. per pound against the spot delivery price of 33c. to 35c. New crop Madras root for March-May was priced at 14c.; spot was 15c. to 15½c.

Seeds

Anise—Lack of demand weakened some prices. Mexican seed became 19c. to 19½c. per pound and Turkish ended last week at 23½c. to 24c.

Cardamom—Green cardamom from Alleppey was usually quoted at $3.95 per pound and Ceylon seed was $3.85. However, one broker named seed described as Alleppey/Ceylon at $3.85. Decorticated and bleached materials lacked change.

Coriander—Competition was stimulated by lack of sustaining demand. Argentine seed became 23½c. to 24c. per pound; and Czech-Roumanian seed was down to 25c. to 25½c. Finally, Moroccan seed dropped to 29c. to 30c.

Fenugreek—Either Moroccan or Syrian seed was to be obtained at 7c. to 7½c. per pound, a ¼c. decline so far as the produce of Morocco was concerned.

Mustard—Contract offerings against the coming new crop in Montana resulted in the establishment of the following quotations which were f.o.b. source:—Brown, 8¼c. per pound; yellow, 12½c.; and oriental, 8¼c. English yellow was up a fraction at 18¼c. to 18½c.

Poppy—As the result of a very slow spot market, prices were easier and lower most of the time last week. Czech seed was 23c. to 23½c. per pound; Dutch, 25½c. to 26c. Argentine, Polish, and Turkish seeds lacked quotable change.

Psyllium—Blonde seed from India was reduced to 20c. to 22c. per pound, although not all sellers were disposed to meet the minimum of the range. Ceiling limitations had something to do with the more favorable price position.

Wormseed—Levant seed was not in large supply but it was lower at $4.25 per pound as the result of a rollback to price ceiling limits.

Spices

Allspice—Little demand brought lots of competition and resulted in prices dropping a fraction to 15½c. to 16c. per pound.

Cassia — The stevedore troubles reported in the previous week resulted in quotations on Honan-Yunnan scraped rolls rising to 26c. to 26½c. per pound. Numerous quotations were solely on the afloat basis. Broken scraped rolls were 23c. to 23½c.

Clove—Replacement prices on Madagascar spice remained at 56c. per pound. Spot quotations on whatever variety of spice were 45c. to 45½c. per pound and quantities available were very small.

Ginger—African root continued to drop and ended last week at 36c. to 36½c. per pound. No. 1 Jamaica root was down to 64c. to 65c. Other varieties were unchanged.

Pepper—Spot black pepper was down to $1.56 per pound at times last week. March shipment was $1.53; May shipment, $1.52; and July shipment, $1.50. Haitian red pepper was down to 30c. to 31c. per pound; birdeyes, 32c. to 33c.; Japanese hontakas, 26c. to 27c.; birdeyes, 41½c. to 42c.; Louisiana longs, 27c. to 28c.

Late quotations on black pepper were as follows:—Spot, $1.59; March shipment, $1.59; April shipment, $1.58; May shipment, $1.57; and June shipment, $1.55.

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Bids Wanted

Alcohol methyl, 2,000 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8581, April 17; ethyl, denatured, 44,000 gallons, invitation 8546, March 29; dehydrated, 3,912 one-pint bottles, and isopropyl, 7,776 gallons, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-85, April 6.

Calcium chloride, 90,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8554, April 13.

Carnauba wax, 11,200 pounds, Public Buildings Service (Washington 25) invitation 1009, April 4.

Caustic soda, 6,400 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Chicago 4) invitation CH-28802, March 27; granular, 180,000 pounds, Raritan Arsenal (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 51-390, April 2.

Chemicals & drugs: sodium salicylate tablets, 720 bottles, benzalkonium chloride solution, 4,128 four-ounce bottles, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 1132, April 3; phenol, sodium nitroferricyanide, sodium phosphate, tribasic, sodium sulphate, exsiccated, sulfadiazine, invitation 1133, April 3; potassium acetate, 168 pounds, sodium citrate, 7,488 ¼-pound bottles, invitation 1130, April 3; phenol, 160 3½-ounce containers, and silver nitrate, 2,112 ounces, invitation 1125, April 2; metacresylacetate, 3,072 ounces, invitation 1120, April 2; ammonium chloride tablets, 30 bottles, and vitamin B complex, 24 gallons, Panama Canal (General Purchasing Officer, Washington 25) invitation C-8009, March 28.

Chlorine, liquid, 50,550 pounds, N. Y. City Department of Purchase (Municipal Building, N. Y. C.) March 21.

Chloroform, 4,392 pounds, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 1120, April 2.

Cornstarch, 75,000 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) attention of C. C. Hoskinson, invitation S-212, April 3.

Dextrin, 750,000 pounds, as required during fiscal year beginning July 1, samples April 13, Bureau of Engraving & Printing (Washington 25) schedule 5, May 3.

Dichloromethane, refrigerant, 2,200 pounds, Public Buildings Service (Washington 25) invitation 1000, April 30.

Emulsifying agents: secondary amine, 2,250 pounds, and triethanolamine, 510 pounds, public Buildings Service (Washington 25) invitation 1009, April 4.

Gases: acetylene welding, 112,500 cubic feet, and oxygen, 1,414,000 cubic feet, Lowry Air Force Base, Colorado, invitation 42, April 17.

Glycerin, 14,000 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-85, April 6.

Hydrofluoric acid, 16,500 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8552, April 6.

Hydrazine eutectic formula, highest purity, 400 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8543, April 19.

Lime, hydrated, 25 tons, Public Buildings Service (Washington 25) invitation 985, March 30; dehydrated, Fed. Spec. SS-L-351, 25 tons, invitation 990, March 29; chlorinated, 39,500 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8584, April 20.

Loba resin, 4,375 pounds, Public Buildings Service (Washington 25) invitation 1009, April 4.

Magnesia magma, 2,800 gallons, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-85, April 6.

Magnesium sulphate, 6,333 2½-pounds cans, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.)) invitation 1125, April 2.

Methyl salicylate, 2,400 pounds, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 1132, April 3.

Mercury, 2,700 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8576, April 16.

Nickel salts: chloride, 1,920 pounds, and sulphate, 3,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8577, April 6.

Paint & allied products: red chromate zinc primer, 9,900 gallons, N. Y. State Division of Standards & Purchase (Albany 1) invitation 3958, March 27; primer, vinyl type, 2,500 gallons, paint, 2,300 gallons, red lead, 700 gallons, Army Engineers Corps (Rock Island, Ill) invitation CIVENG-32, March 28; various, small quantities, George Air Force Base, California, invitation 52, April 2, wall paint, 1,000 gallons, Public Buildings Service (Washington 25) invitation 992, April 3; paint, various, 4,910 gallons, and 400 pounds, varnish, 406 gallons, Federal Supply Service (Chicago 4) invitation CH-28645, March 30; enamel, 200 gallons, and paint, rubber base, 320 gallons, same (New York 13) invitation NY-2H-28522, March 30; paint, linseed oil, 200 gallons, same (Kansas City 6, Mo.) invitation KG-14244, April 3.

Paraffin wax, 29,000 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office (Philadelphia 11) invitation B-54,009, April 6; microcrystalline, white, 2,500 pounds, Public Buildings Service (Washington 25) invitation 1009, April 4.

Penicillin, crystalline, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 1122, March 29; potassium, crystalline, 9,300 boxes of 10 bottles, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-85, April 6.

Potassium cyanide, 2,860 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8590, April 10.

Reagents: methylene blue, NF, 540 ten-gram bottles, safranin, NF, 1728 bottles, and urease test medium, dehydrated, 1728 ½-pound bottles, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 1128, April 2.

Red oil, oleic acid, 2,500 pounds, Public Buildings Service (Washington 25) invitation 1009, April 4.

Sodium bicarbonate, 12,000 pounds, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 1130, April 3.

Sodium hypochlorite solution 7,500 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8598, April 20.

Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, 150,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8566, April 10.

Sodium sulphite, anhydrous, technical, 20,000 pounds, Public Buildings Service (Washington 25) invitation 986, March 30.

Soybean oil, edible, as required through June 30, U. S. Department of Agriculture (Production & Marketing Administration, Washington 25) announcement FO-3/51, offers by telephone or telegram desired at once.

Spices, various, approx. 24,000 pounds, N. Y. State Division of Standards & Purchase (Albany 1) invitation 3896, March 23.

Sulphuric acid, storage battery, 54,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8578, March 30.

Trade Briefs

Pepsodent Division, Lever Brothers Company, New York, has appointed David C. Ketner vice-president in charge of advertising.

Pond's Extract Company has appointed Marwood Import Company in Honolulu as its Hawaiian representative, effective April 1.

Dr. Donald Babcock Keyes, special consultant to the Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, has joined the staff of the National Association of Manufacturers in an advisory capacity to the association's committee on research.

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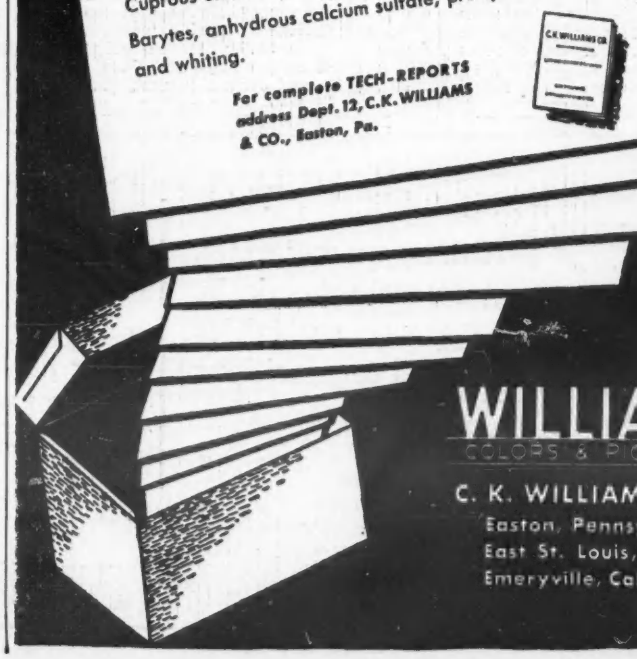

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Protective Coatings Materials

Domestic standard casein was lower by 2c. per pound last week and imported was ¾c. below the previous week's figure. The orange grades of shellac showed a reduction of 1c.

The overall demand situation for just about everything in the protective coatings market remained about where it had been in previous weeks. Except for a few items here and there, the demand continued as high as ever and gave no indications that there would be any easing off. The supply picture for most items was one of tightness and there were no indications that there would be any appreciable easing in the immediate future.

Casein was lower partly because of a decreased requirement in this country and partly because of the competition that appears to be in the making abroad. Europe, and France in particular, is getting back into heavy production and this, of course, is having its effect on the world market.

There was no great certainty yet concerning the shellac crop in India. From all reports, it was thought to be pretty good but there was still the question of whether there would be sufficient rain at the end of the crop season to account for a top crop. Prices at the source were reported to be a little weaker in anticipation of the coming crop and this was reflected in the market here for the orange grades. Demand held at levels that were considered pretty good, although it was a slight bit weaker than it had been. This was not considered a serious situation, however, and it was pointed out that a few months ago, when demand ordinarily would have been at a low seasonal point, it was up to good levels. Supply here was reported to be sufficient for the requirements of the market. However, importers had not done a great deal of buying lately because of price and it was thought that if there should be an upswing of orders there might be something of a pinch, particularly among the better grades.

The synthetic resins market was without any particular change. Everything was tight and some things appeared tighter. The raw materials situation gave no signs of improving and the requirements of consumers continued just as strong as ever. Natural resins were also without any particularly new feature. The price situation was something that the trade still wanted further amplified and, better yet, relieved by Washington, for the absence of a ceiling at the source of raw materials and the price freeze here made pricing a problem.

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Flake, Powder, Paste—Latest information from the Bureau of Census indicated that the January shipments this year amounted to 1,552,000 pounds. This was above the 1,318,000 figure for the previous month and considerably higher than the 952,000 pounds shipped a year ago.

Aluminum Paste, Powder—The supply picture continued one of tightness last week and from all signs it would probably go on that way for some time to come. The demand held at the high levels of the recent past and there was no evidence that there would be any let-up at this time or in the immediate future.

Green, Chrome—The price of the reduced color, 25 percent, was holding at 17c. to 17¼c. The picture for the market was pretty much what it had been. The demand continued at a high rate although there was a tightness in the supply.

Synthetic Resins

Little, if any change was apparent in the market for synthetics last week, and if there was any it was on the side of demand, which was reported to be showing an even stronger tendency than it had shown for some time back. This applied particularly to styrenes, terpenes and cumar-indenes. General industrial requirements were up to high levels and producers were hard put to satisfy orders Allocation by producers was not an unusual thing and although this was helping the situation somewhat, it was still not the answer to the overwhelming demand. Supply was at a high point for practically everything but it could not accommodate the requirements of the market. Many raw materials were either in short supply or were very high priced on the current market and this too was having its effect on the industry as a whole. Further clarification of the price freeze order was still awaited. It was hoped that this would have some helpful effect in straightening out a number of the questions that have naturally arisen since the order went into effect. The railroad strike also had its effect on the overall situation and the transportation troubles at the present are also being felt. At least one producer expects to have partial new production in September and this will help somewhat.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Casein, domestic, standard, 2c. per lb.
imported, ¾c. per lb.
Shellac, orange grades, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 24, 1950
212.8	212.8	212.8	173.7	169.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Natural Resins

The market for the gums did not change appreciably last week, and there was nothing that was expected before the government came to some decision on what it would do in the way of relief on the price freeze. With prices rising at the source and a ceiling on prices here the trade was hard put to carry on normally. At the moment the demand held at about the former levels. They were not in heavy call and in general the whole market was waiting to see just what would happen. Supply here depended pretty much on the grade in question. Some grades were available in good quantities and others were scarce. Along with the rising prices abroad the supply was none too plentiful. Other countries were interested in material and if celings in this country discouraged buying, there was no such condition prevailing in other markets. Items such as rubber and tin were in demand at the source and labor there was going into those products and the exporters of gums had to go out and compete in the labor market.

Shellac—Orange grades were 1c. lower in price last week. The market here for several weeks had been a bit easier and this was reflected in the price structure. This should be a pretty good reason for shellac, but instead there was a little easing apparent. However, several months ago, when business would ordinarily have been on the dull side, it was up to better than average levels for the time of year. Prices at the source were reported to be easing, too. This was thought to be in anticipation of the coming crop. That crop is due pretty soon and from all reports it will be a good one. Sufficient or insufficient rains at the end of the season will have an effect on just how good the crop is, however.

Miscellaneous Materials

Aluminum Driers—The naphthenate, liquid 1.7%, held at 28½c. and the resinate, precepitated, at 26½c. last week. The trade requirements held at fairly good levels, but were not especially high and there were no signs they would become so in the immediate future. The supply was high enough to accommodate the requirements of the market without any particular trouble.

Aluminum Salts—Laurate held to only a fair demand last week although stearate continued at good levels and appeared likely to stay there for some time to come. The supply was not presenting any particular problem. Laurate, precipitated, was quoted at 44c. and the stearate at 42c. to 43c. in carloads and 43c. in less than carloads.

Casein—The domestic standard material price last week became 42c. and 43c., which represented a decrease of 2c. per pound. The domestic premium held unchanged. Argentine material fell off by ¾c., to 37¾c. to 38c. The demand was fairly slow for the domestic material. There had been a slump because of the decline in the foreign market, although it was said that the situation looked better last week than it had previously. The supply was high enough to preclude any problem in the filling of the requirements of the market. The interest in Argentine was only at a moderate point. Most producers in the Argentine had lowered their listings. Europe appeared to be

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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getting back into the market with considerable amounts of goods. France, it was rumored, may produce as much as 15,000 tons this year. This material from Europe would naturally have its effect on the demand for the Argentine goods, not only in Europe but in this country as well.

Glue, Hide—The output of hide glue during January, according to information just received from the Bureau of Census, amounted to 6,439,110 pounds. This was considerably above that of the previous month when the production was 5,624,232 pounds, and also well above that of January a year ago, at which time the output was reported to be 5,323,671 pounds. In the month of January shipments amounted to 6,240,675 pounds. This represented a gain over the previous month, for during December shipments were listed at 5,834,664 pounds. On a yearly basis, January of this year was well over the comparable month for the previous year. January of last year showed shipments in the amount of 5,244,798 pounds. Stocks at the end of January of this year came to 7,550,677 pounds. The previous month showed stocks of 7,352,242 pounds. At the end of January a year ago the stocks were at 11,963,506 pounds.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—Prices received by producers for crude pine gum delivered to processing plants during the week ended March 17 averaged $33.26 per standard barrel of 435 pounds, according to the Department of Agriculture. This compares with an average of $32.98 for the previous week.

The twenty reporting plants received 5,066 barrels of gum an average of 253 barrels per plant, compared with 257 barrels a week earlier. The contents per barrel averaged 10.53 gallons of turpentine and 296 pounds of rosin. The gum was graded 14 percent WW, 21 percent WG, 25 percent N, 20 percent M, and 20 percent K and below.

The record of the gum naval stores markets during the week ended March 23 was as follows:—

Gum Rosin

Price per 100 lbs.

	Savannah Exchange (Low of range) Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.*	New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. wise, Thursday
B	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	...	$9.75 $10.50
D	8.10	8.00	8.00	8.00	...	9.75 10.50
E	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	...	9.75 10.50
F	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	...	9.75 10.50
G	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	...	9.75 10.50
H	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	...	9.75 10.50
I	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	...	9.75 10.50
K	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	...	9.85 10.60
M	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	...	9.85 10.60
N	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	...	10.00 10.75
WG	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	...	10.45 11.20
WW	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	...	10.75 11.50
X	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	...	10.75 11.50
	Drums					
Sales					...	
Receipts	542	695	451	509	...	
Shipments	478				...	
Stocks	14,163	14,358	15,309	15,818		

Gum Turpentine

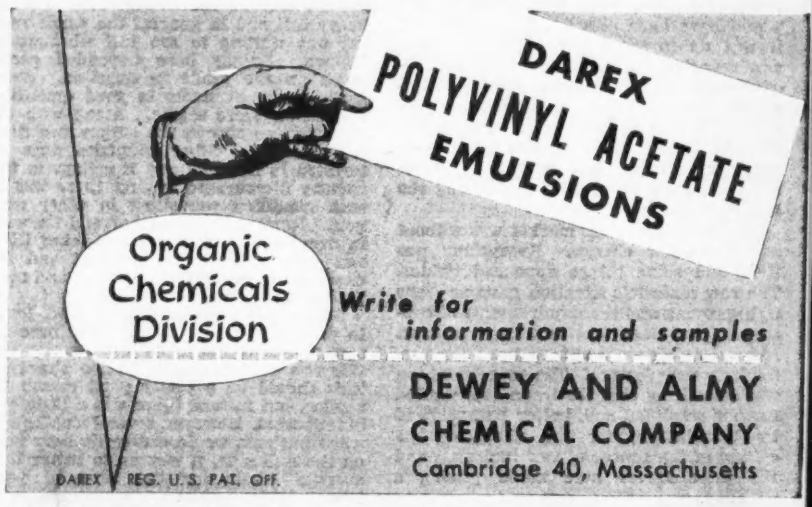
New York, Thursday, tankcars, f.o.b. gal. (7 lbs.) 1.05
ret. drums, l.c.l., ex whse... gal. (7 lbs.) 1.15

	Savannah Exchange, Bulk Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.*
Per gal.	.92	.92	.92	.92	...
Sales, bbls.		...			...
Receipts, bbls.	160		156	75	...
Shipments, bbls	249	64	52	273	...
Stocks, bbls	1,143	1,079	1,183	985	...

* No market.

Dewey & Almy Elects

Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass., has elected Dr. Bradley Dewey, jr., vice-president in charge of the Cryovac division. Dr. Dewey has been in charge of Cryovac operations since last August. Organizer of its product development, he has been with Dewey & Almy since his return from the armed forces in 1945.



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Lime Production Reported Meeting All Current Needs

Although there are some difficulties in obtaining supplies and equipment, American lime plants are operating at capacity and are generally meeting current military and civilian demands for this product, representatives of the lime producing industry advised Defense Minerals Administration officials at a meeting March 21.

In certain local areas lime plants are not able to fill all orders, especially where steel production has been increased, but the picture is generally good, the producers stated. The ability of the lime producing industry to meet essential requirements during the next few years under the nation's mobilization plan depends upon several factors, industry representatives said. These include the extent of the expansion of the steel industry, whether building construction goes up or down, and the increased demand for lime for use in water purification plants.

NPVLA Plans Distribution Conference April 30-May 1

The wholesalers-distributors division of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold its annual distribution conference April 30 to May 1 at the Statler hotel, New York. The two-day program will include presentations of nationally-known authorities in the fields of merchandising, government controls, credit problems, production problems, color styling and sales promotion. Members will participate in panel discussions on advertising, sales promotion and merchandising.

Barada & Page Expands Facilities in Dallas, Tex.

Barada & Page, Inc., Kansas City, Mo., has completed an extension to its Dallas, Tex., warehouse adding 45,000 square feet of space. The company has also installed complete tank facilities for handling bulk chemicals. The Barada & Page building is located at Third avenue and Borich street in Dallas.

Monsanto Issues Flatting Agent Data

Applications of "Santocel C," a microscopically-divided silica aerogel, as a flatting agent are described in a new, fourteen-page booklet prepared by the Merrimac Division of Monsanto Chemical Company, Everett, Mass. The use of "Santocel C" for flat and semi-gloss varnish, including blending principles, additive screning test and typical grinding and reducing procedure for oleoresinous and alkyd flat coatings, is explained. The booklet also gives details on the use of the product in lacquers, plastisols, organosols and free film.

Southern Paint Technicians Elect A. E. Verbayla Pres.

The Southern Paint and Varnish Production Club, at its recent annual convention in Biloxi, Miss., elected A. E. Verbayla, of Lenoir Wood Finishing Company, Lenoir, N. C., as president for the 1951 term. Mr. Verbayla succeeds W. A. Smith, of the William Armstrong Smith Company, East Point, Ga.

Other officers named with Mr. Verbayla were:—President-elect, J. Robert English, Leland Moore Paint & Oil Company, Charleston, S. C.; vice-president, F. W. Frew, Decatur Chemical Company, Decatur, Ga., and secretary-treasurer, A. M. Holcomb, Carolina Paint & Varnish Works, Greensboro, N. C.

Koppers Plans Calif. Pipe Coatings and Roofing Paint

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has taken an option on 158 acres of land at Fontana, Calif., and contemplates construction of a plant there for the making of enamel pipe coatings and roofing materials. The proposed site is adjacent to the Kaiser Steel Company plant and Koppers plans to use pitch made from tar obtained from the Kaiser coke ovens, processing it into high-grade enamels for pipe coatings and various types of roofing materials. A contract with Kaiser providing an adequate supply of the pitch has been arranged.

Borden Names Brubaker

The special products division of the Borden Company has appointed Earl J. Brubaker general manager of the soy and feed supplements department. Harry B. Olson will succeed Mr. Brubaker as director of procurement.

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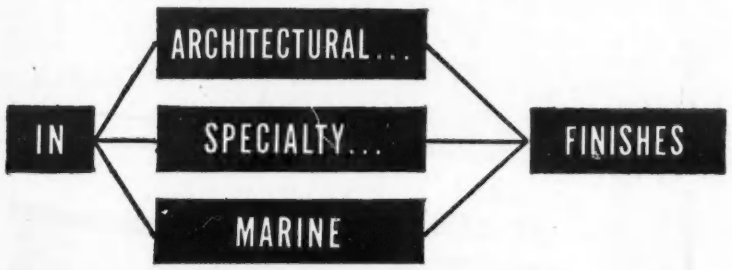

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Swimming Pool Paint Specification Proposed

A new proposed federal specification for semigloss rubber based swimming pool paint has been circulated by the technical committee on paint, varnish, lacquer, and related materials of the National Bureau of Standards. The preliminary draft is dated February 16, 1951.

Under the specifications the vehicle shall consist essentially of natural or synthetic rubber base made up of chlorinated rubber resin or a synthetic rubber copolymer of butadiene and styrene. These materials shall be dissolved in and thinned with turpentine or mineral spirits, together with benzol free aromatic hydrocarbons. Where plasticizers are used they must be a long oil alkyd resin or suitable non-hydrolysible monomeric or polymeric plasticizers. The pigments used may be any non-toxic inorganic or organic alkali resistant and light fast pigments which will give the required hiding power.

Copies of the proposed specification may be obtained from, and constructive comments thereon sent to P. T. Howard, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C.

Carnauba Wax Substitute Developed by Forbex Corp.

Forbex Corporation, 95 Broad street, New York, has developed a new substitute and extender for carnauba wax. Called "Forbex Wax No. 44," the product is a synthetic wax, produced by the catalytic hydrogenation of vegetable oils and other chemicals to give it practically the same hardness, melting point, and general qualities of prime no. 1 carnauba wax. It is a pure vegetable derivative, free of foreign matter, and can be made harder or softer as desired. A complete list of specifications is available on request to the company's department P.

Barnett in New Post

H. Richard Barnett, former vice-president of the starch and tapioca departments of Stein, Hall & Co., New York, and more recently president of American Key Products, Inc., New York, has become affiliated with the Manhattan Paste & Glue Company, 425 Greenpoint avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. He will serve as manager of the bulk and raw materials department.

Louisville Paint Technicians Slate Meeting for April 18

The Louisville Production Men's Club will hold its next meeting April 18 at the Seelbach hotel, Louisville, Ky. Guest speaker will be L. J. Venuto, research director of Binney & Smith Company, New York, who will discuss "Carbon Black and the Influence of the Vehicle as a Dispersing Medium."

Zonolite Opens New Units

Zonolite Company, Chicago, has opened new vermiculite processing plants in Trenton, N. J.; Birmingham, Ala., and Tampa, Fla.

Trade Briefs

Socony Paint Products Company, Metuchen, N. J., has named Chester A. Bishop marine sales manager of the concern.

Dr. Alexander Schwarcman, vice-president and director of research at Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, discussed "The Magic of Modern Chemistry" at a joint meeting of the Kenmore and Lewiston-Queenston Rotary Clubs in Kenmore, N. Y.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

There was no improvement to the quiet demand for crude and edible vegetable oils last week. Sales of crude were light and spotty for prompt delivery at ceilings, while refined oils were inactive both for domestic and export requirements. Animal fatty acids were lower and brought the index down 2.4 points. Vegetable fatty acids, however, were unchanged.

Coconut oil was firmer and lifted fractionally with the stronger copra market. Peanut oil was easier and slightly lower for crude and refined grades.

Red oil, stearic acid and tallow fatty acid were dropped 2 cents per pound, reflecting the lower price ceilings for grease and tallow. Other animal oils also were unsettled, but sellers ceilings were unchanged as makers awaited setting of price ceilings by OPS.

Trading in tallow and greases continued slow for domestic and export delivery, due to sold up production. Producers sold heavily for 30 to 60 days delivery before ceilings were set by OPS. Business was practically at a standstill, despite numerous bids at ceilings.

Linseed oil was inactive, but steady and little improvement is expected in new business until the announcement of ceilings on flaxseed and linseed oil. Other drying oils continued on a firm basis. Tung oil was scarce and maintained at prevailing levels. Dehydrated castor oil was in limited supply, with crushers allocating quantities to regular customers. Oiticica also was steady and unchanged.

Trading in carnauba wax was inactive and quotations were practically unchanged and more or less nominal. Consumers were reported still out of the market. Brazilian market remained firm and offers for shipment were limited and closely held. Ouricury continued weak on the spot.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Coconut oil, ¼c. per lb.
Copra, $2.50 per ton.

Prices Reduced

Ouricury wax, 5c. per lb.
Peanut oil, ¼c. per lb.
Red oil, 2c. per lb.
Stearic acid, 2c. per lb.
Tallow fatty acid, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 24, 1950
223.4	225.8	225.6	117.3	119.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil futures developed a firmer tone at the close, rallying under improved professional buying which lifted prices from the lows registered earlier. Trading was mixed, with sentiment about evenly divided. May-July deliveries were strong and moved at ceilings. The March delivery expired last Monday with 283 contracts still open. Consuming demand for all edible oils was reported practically at a standstill. Consumers inventories were said to be quite heavy. Favorable Korean war news also was a deterrent.

Crude cottonseed oil was quiet, but firm at the ceiling—23½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Southeast and Valley and 23¼c., Texas. Trading was light because of scarcity of offerings.

Sales and prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended March 22 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
March	139	26.40	26.40	26.40B
May	208	26.40	26.40	26.40B
July	84	26.40	26.40	26.40B
September	323	24.90	23.75	24.85S
October	159	21.95	21.00	21.82S
December	304	20.80	20.02	20.77S
January	1	19.85	19.85	20.55B
March	23	20.40	19.75	20.40@20.60

Total sales, 1,241 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis.—Trading light. Crude cottonseed oil held at ceilings 23½c. and crude soybean oil at 20½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent quoted at $81.50 per ton, sacked, Memphis. Cottonseed cake stocks in Valley about exhausted. Hulls about depleted and nominal at $22 per ton, bulk.

Linseed Oil

Trading continued inactive last week, and little if any improvement is expected until the announcement of price ceilings on flaxseed and oil. The market remained unchanged and steady at 23c. to 23.2c. per pound, tankcars, zone 3, March-August delivery. Withdrawal of oil against current contracts continued active.

The 1951 flaxseed acreage was indicated at 3,921,000 acres by the Crop Reporting Bureau, a decrease of 3.5 percent from 4,064,000 acres planted last year. Department of Agriculture had suggested 4,000,000 acres.

Minneapolis.—Linseed oil trade was extremely thin and scattered last week, with only fill-in business reported. Both buyers and sellers awaited some kind of word from the Office of Price Stabilization as to ceilings on linseed oil, meal and flaxseed but nothing developed on this front. Raw oil, in tankcars, zone 1, was quoted at 22.6c. per pound for March-May shipment and at 22.4c. for June-December.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	9,900,000	9,780,000
Since Sept. 1	278,180,000	237,080,000

Flaxseed—Market was easier, declining 3c. per bushel. Offerings continued light.

Minneapolis.—Prices declined to $4.87 a bushel, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Crushers booked less than a dozen cars of "spot" flaxseed and around 40 cars of "to-arrive" seed, plus about 15,000 bushels to come into the market via truck. The market was listless all week. The trade felt the government's report on flaxseed intentions to plant was about in line with what crushers had anticipated. The report showed that farmers intend to sow 3,921,000 acres of flax this year, compared with an acreage of 4,064,000 in 1950 and the 10-year (1940-49) average of 4,158,000 acres. This year's seeding intentions were about 3.5 percent below the government's goal of 4,000,000 acres.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1950-51	Receipts 1949-50	Shipments 1950-51	Shipments 1949-50
Past week	219,300	154,700	138,400	17,000
Since Sept. 1	22,092,100	12,990,100	3,551,200	2,236,900

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated — Limited stocks were maintained at unchanged quotations. Demand was active, but sales were limited to regular customers.

Coconut—Crude oil was steadier, with firmer copra market, and was lifted to 20¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast. Inquiry was fair, with business reported slow.

Copra—Shipments were firmer and advanced to $272.50 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Business was light and spotty.

Corn—Demand was reported light. Crude oil was maintained at ceiling—24½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills and refined oil at 28.40c. tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed — Business was reported slow. Refined salad was held at ceilings —28.40c. per pound, tankcars, and 32¼c. per pound, drums, New York.

Oiticica—Consuming inquiry was reported slow. Market remained steady. Liquid was quoted at 32½c. to 34c. per pound, tankcars, New York, depending upon seller and delivery.

Olive—Heavy arrivals of edible oil kept

Cottonseed Crush: January

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during January, 1951, and December, 1950, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	Jan. 1951	Dec. 1950
	Tons	
Receipts	147,650	368,990
Crushed	448,183	432,968
Stocks at mills	837,810	1,138,343

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	144,220,000	138,678,000
Stocks at mills	45,739,000	40,928,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	126,329,000	122,009,000
Factory and whse. stocks	180,709,000	171,591,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	198,130	193,620
Stocks at mills	199,134	190,875

Hulls

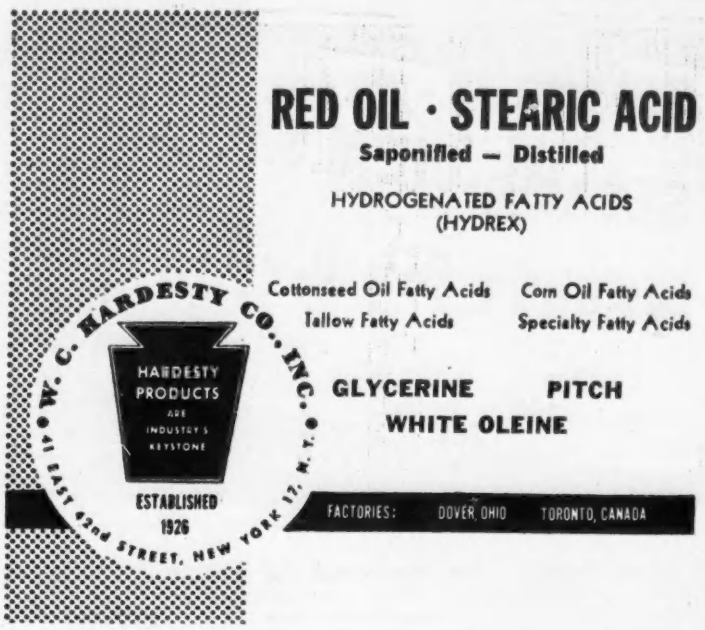
	Tons	
Produced	101,211	99,614
Stocks at mills	87,516	83,192

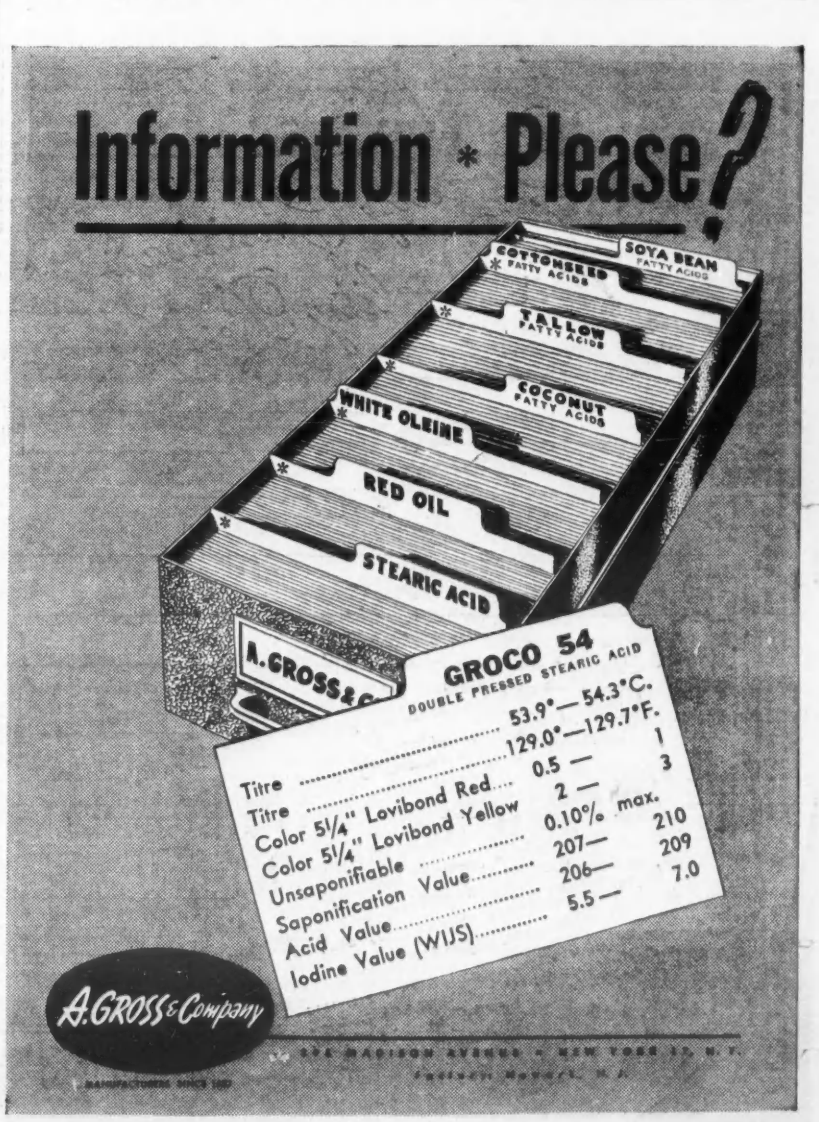
Linters

	Bales	
Produced	*151,289	145,238
Stocks at mills	†120,640	102,703

* Includes 44,026 bales first cut, 99,180 bales second cut, and 7,473 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights: Total, 577.3; first cut, 562.0; second cut, 584.6; and mill run, 572.4 pounds.
† Includes 53,159 bales first cut, 58,694 bales second cut, and 8,787 bales mill run.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4





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the spot situation unsettled. Trading was inactive and quotations were entirely nominal at $3.35 to $3.50 per gallon, drums, duty paid, depending upon quantity and seller. Imports at New York last week totaled 15,860 drums. Olive foots were quiet and unchanged at 20c. to 21c. per pound, drums as to quantitv.

Peanut—Market was easier and off ¼c. Crude oil sold at 25¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, and later at 25½c., same basis. The government released peanuts for 55 tankcars of oil in the southeast last week. Refined oil was nominal at 29¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, and drums 30½c. to 31c., as to quantity.

House bill 2615 authorizing an expansion in the acreage sown to peanuts this year over the amount provided for in the basic law, was passed by the senate March 19 and sent back to the house. As passed by the house the bill would have added 79,000 acres to the national quota to take care of the hardship cases. This acreage relates to peanuts for oil purposes. The senate reduced this amount to 34,900 acres.

Rapeseed — Offerings were scarce and market firm. Refined was generally quoted at 29c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean—Crude oil trading was reported light and spotty, chiefly for prompt delivery at the ceiling, 20½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, while July-September was quoted at 20c., same basis. Refined salad oil was inactive and maintained at ceilings in tankcars, while drums, carlots, were quoted 26c., New York.

Department of Agriculture announced that 154,000 tons of soybeans have been programmed for commercial and government export during March-April.

Prospective planting of soybeans for 1951 was reported at 13,772,000 acres, a decrease of 6.3 percent from last year's acreage of 14,704,000, according to Crop Reporting Bureau. Ten year, 1940-49, is 12,266,000 bushels.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil (contract "W") on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended March 22 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
May	54	20.50	20.25	20.50B
July	68	20.30	19.70	20.35B
September	38	19.05	18.30	19.01B
October	37	17.50	16.75	17.45B
November	9	16.35	16.19	
December	22	16.50	15.95	16.32B

Total sales, 223 tankcars and switches.

Tung—This market continued firm. Offerings were scarce and maintained at 41c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Drums ranged from 42½c. to 43c. per pound, carlots, as to seller. Domestic oil was sold up and nominal at 41c. per pound, tankcars f.o.b. mills.

Soybean Crush: January

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during January, 1951, and December, 1950, as compiled by the Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	Tons Jan. 1951	Dec. 1950
Receipts	797,805	*619,450
Crushed	752,238	*740,607
Stocks at mills	2,360,446	*2,314,879

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	240,745,000	*235,609,000
Stocks at mills	43,477,000	*42,220,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	261,298,000	163,593,000
Factory and whse. stocks	65,175,000	54,237,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	589,771	*575,979
Stocks at mills	921,368	*72,432

*Revised.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Consuming inquiry was fairly active at ceilings, but business was inactive, due to scarcity of offerings. Produc-

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Margarine Output: Jan.

Margarine production totaled 112,813,000 pounds in January, compared with 89,959,000 pounds in December and 84,237,450 pounds in January, 1950, according to the Census Bureau.

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Oleomargarine

	Uncolored Jan.	Colored Jan.
Stocks, beginning of month[1]	3,599,000	6,687,000
Production	29,987,000	82,826,000
Shipments	29,295,000	79,894,000
Stocks, end of month[1]	4,291,000	9,619,000
Production by type of package:		
One pound:		
Regular (Elgin, Western, etc.)	14,212,000	80,582,000
Bags (plastic)	10,996,000	.....
Bulk:		
Pats or chips	.....	553,000
Over one pound (excluding pats and chips)	4,765,000	1,595,000

Production Totals of Oleomargarine

	Uncolored	Colored
1951, January	29,987,000	82,826,000
1950, January	58,114,000	26,123,000
1950 annual production	437,119,000	499,705,000
1949 annual production	682,747,000	177,218,000
1948 annual production	811,645,000	96,397,000

[1]Stocks held at production plants only. Total factory and warehouse stocks at the beginning and end of January were 14,150,000 pounds and 19,905,000 pounds respectively.

tion was sold up for next 30 to 60 days. Market was firm at ceilings.

Lard—Trading was reported slow. Market was irregular and fractionally lower. Cash lard was quoted nominally at 18.30c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Tallow—Business was practically at a standstill, due to sold up production, which was booked before ceilings were announced. Recent sales absorbed the output for the next 30 to 60 days. Market was strong at ceilings.

Fatty Acids

Animal fatty acids were lower, while vegetable oil acids were unchanged. Red oil, stearic acid and tallow fatty acids were reduced 2c. per pound. Trading was fairly active at the decline. Red oil, single distilled was quoted at 24¼c. per pound, tankcars; double, 26¾c. and saponified, 23½c., same basis. Stearic acid, single pressed was cut to 23¾c. per pound, carlots; double, 24¼c. and triple, 26½c., same basis. Tallow fatty acid declined to 19c. per pound, tankcars.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Cake and Meal—Meal market held fairly steady compared with other proteins. Forty-one percent loose slab cake was offered in limited amounts at $74 per ton, Mississippi Valley points. Forty-one percent sacked meal was moved at $80 per ton Valley, and $80.50, Memphis, $79.50 Georgia, and $82 Carolina mill points, March/April shipment.

Linseed Meal—Trading reported slow. Resale offerings unsettled the market.

Minneapolis.—Linseed meal prices were unsettled with steadily declining soybean meal. Trade was slow as most crushers were well sold up for nearby delivery and were offering only for April and beyond. Meal supplies continued to accumulate at crushing plants—reflecting the slow demand and lack of boxcars for shipping the meal. Extracted linseed meal for spot shipment was quoted at $60.50 per ton. Forward quotations were about $1.50 a ton higher. Expeller linseed meal was quoted at $61.50 a ton.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	14,460,000	15,060,000
Since Sept. 1	552,600,000	508,631,000

Peanut Meal—This market has followed the soybean meal in the recent decline. Demand was only fair. Forty-five percent old process meal was quoted at $65 to $66 per ton South Georgia and South Alabama mills, March/April shipment. Last week the government released peanuts to produce approximately 3,000 tons of peanut meal. Supplies are ample.

Soybean Meal—Demand continued slow and the market was weak. Forty-one or forty-four percent bulk meal was offered at $64.50 to $65 per ton Decatur, March shipment. April through September ship-

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Picayune, Mississippi

Stabilizing Shellac in Tin-Starved Containers

By W. E. DROWN*

With tin shifting rapidly toward the status of a rare earth metal, shellac cutters are again facing the perennial problem of iron contamination of their bleached shellac. The demand for top quality is even more acute because skyrocketing prices of the gum are reflected in the selling price of shellac-varnish, making the buyer more insistent than ever on good color.

In the past, bleached shellac has been packed in either glass or heavy terne coated cans. Where cans were used, the manufacturers favored twelve or fifteen pound terne coatings to assure prevention of iron pick-up in the container. The more acidic the shellac, the heavier the terne coating had to be.

Lighter terne coatings allowed sufficient iron pick-up to cause discoloration of wood (especially oak) when the iron in the applied shellac reacted with tannins in the wood. Sometimes, sufficient iron could be picked up to discolor the bleached shellac itself. Glass, because of breakage, is not a satisfactory package; terne coatings besides being progressively more costly the heavier the coat have now become critical due to the tin shortage.

NPA Curb on Packing

Early in February, the National Production Authority limited the packing of shellac to eight pound terne containers. Consequently, twelve and fifteen pound terne coatings for the more acid shellacs are apparently out for the duration.

Monsanto's research and development departments have been at work on the problem of protecting shellac and other non-aqueous liquids from metal contamination for the past year and a half. The approach to the problem was directed at the development of an inhibitor that could be mixed in small amounts in the product which would reduce or prevent its tendency to attack the iron in the container.

In cooperation with customers, various organic phosphate preparations were tried. After screening a number of these compounds, a 40 percent alcohol solution of one of the organic phosphates was found to give highly promising results in low concentrations. It was trade-named "Inhibitor 038" and shellac shelf aging tests were started. The results (shown below) after twelve months storage indicate that the compound may be of service to shellac cutters whose products normally require packaging in heavy terne coated cans.

Shelf Aging Tests

		Iron Content of Shellac After 12 months	
Type of Can	Amount of "Inhibitor 038" based on weight of shellac-alcohol	at room temp.	@ 98°F.
SCMT plate	1.0%	47 ppm	176 ppm*†
1.25 lb. hot dipped tin	1.0%	74 ppm	19 ppm†
0.50 lb. electrotin plate	1.0%	41 ppm	32 ppm†

*After 18 months in SCMT cans @ 98°F., the iron content increased another 180 ppm.
†Appearance shows no discoloration.

Storage tests run in parallel with shellac containing 0.5 percent "Inhibitor 038" showed no discoloration of the shellac in SCMT plate or 1.25 hot dipped tin after twelve months, but the iron pick-up in the SCMT cans was in excess of 216 ppm at the end of the storage period and hence must be considered excessive. In 0.50 pound electrotin, the shellac showed discoloration after twelve months both at room temperature and at 98°F. and the iron pick-up was excessive.

SCMT plate is approximately three pound terne coat and normally shellac manufacturers have not felt that even an eight pound terne coating was a satisfactory container. In the test, twelve months' storage at 98°F. is equivalent to over two years normal shelf life. Consequently, on the basis of results to date, it would appear that 1 percent "Inhibitor 038" should protect most commercial shellacs in SCMT plate, 1.25 pound hot dipped, or 0.50 pound electrotin for approximately a year. In eight pound terne coated containers, 0.50 to 1.0 percent with 0.75 percent a safe medium should give satisfactory protection from iron contamination for a minimum shelf life of one year, which today would probably be far longer than shellac's normal shelf life. Since shellacs vary widely, however, less than 1.0 percent inhibitor content in SCMT plate or 0.50 inhibitor in eight pound terne is not advisable.

"Inhibitor 038" prevents the pick-up of iron by forming a thin coating of a complex iron phosphate on the inner wall of the container. This reaction prevents the metal from becoming soluble in the shellac. The complex phosphate is soluble in water, but tests indicate that amounts of water up to approximately 5 percent may be tolerated.

* Solvent sales manager, Merrimac Division, Monsanto Chemical Company, Everett, Mass.

ment was quoted $2 to $3 per ton higher. Southeastern production meal was available at $72 per ton, Mississippi Valley points, $80 basis Georgia, and $84 basis Carolina mills, March shipment.

Waxes

Beeswax—Trading was confined to refined grades for actual needs. High cost of crude continued to affect business for replacement, which brought the price of refined above sellers ceilings.

Carnauba—Business was reported slow. Prices were practically unchanged and more or less nominal for spot delivery. Shipments from Brazil were light and closely held. No. 3, crude ranged from $1.20 to $1.22 per pound and refined, $1.26 to $1.30, on spot depending upon seller and quantity. No. 1 yellow was named at $1.30 to $1.32 per pound, and No. 2, $1.28 to $1.30, same basis.

Ouricury—Refined continued weak and dropped to $1 to $1.02 per pound, according to quantity and seller. Buying interest was limited.

Obituaries

—*Continued from page 4*

lished an industrial alcohol plant on the site of what is now Publicker's industrial alcohol plant. In 1933, following repeal of the Volstead act, the company entered the distilled beverage field with the organization of Continental Distilling Corporation. It later acquired the Kinsey Distilling Corporation and W. A. Haller Corporation. In addition to these companies, Publicker Commercial Alcohol Company is now also a part of Publicker Industries.

Dr. Werner E. Bachmann, professor of chemistry at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., who during World War II developed a technic for the mass production of RDX, a high explosive, died March 22. He was fifty.

John J. Howlett, since 1939 treasurer, production manager and superintendent of the Chilton Paint Company, College Point, N. Y., and Portland, Me., died March 22 in Flushing, N. Y. He was fifty years of age. Mr. Howlett, who was associated with Chilton during his entire business career, served as secretary of the company from 1936 to 1939.

Peter Menke, traffic manager for George Lueders & Co., New York, died March 14 at his home in Elmhurst, N. Y. An employee of Lueders for forty-seven years, Mr. Menke was active with the concern until the latter part of 1950 when he left because of illness.

George W. McKnight, who retired in 1933 as a vice-president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey (now the Esso Standard Oil Company), New York, died March 20 in Montclair, N. J. His age was eighty. Mr. McKnight had been with the company for forty-eight years.

James E. Pope, president and a director of the Pope Trading Corporation, New York, died March 20 in Jersey City, N. J. He was eighty-eight.

Roger White, vice-president in charge of sales and advertising for the Formica Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, died March 18 in that city. He was sixty-one.

Donald Wilson, for over thirty years associated in a sales capacity with Van Dyk & Co., Belleville, N. J., died March 18 at his home in East Orange, N. J. He was eighty-seven years old. Mr. Wilson was American agent for a Swiss aromatic chemical manufacturing concern before joining Van Dyk.

Trade Briefs

Dr. Frank C. Hildebrand, technical director of the products control department of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., was presented with a distinguished service scroll at a recent meeting of the northwest section of the American Association of Cereal Chemists.

Harry C. Soffer, board chairman of Cheeseman-Elliot Company and president of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, has been named 1951 chairman of the paints, chemicals, oils and rubber division of the United Jewish Appeal.

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1—Zaremba Evaporator, single effect, all steel, vertical tubes, 566 ft.

1—Double effect Swenson Evaporator, each with 352 horizontal tubes, total h.s. 1344 sq. ft.

1—4' x 30' STAINLESS STEEL lined Rotary Dryer, with reducer and 10 H.P. motor.

1—5' x 26' Bartlett & Snow Direct Heat Rotary Dryers, each with screw feeder, 10 H.P. motor and reducer, motor driven Raymond #8L exhauster, also motor driven Sturtevant exhauster and cyclone.

2—32" x 32" Smith Vaile Wooden Filter Presses, corner feed, open delivery, 2 eye, with gear closing devices; 8', 10' and 16' long for plates and frames.

1—18" x 28" Bird Continuous Centrifugal, STAINLESS STEEL, copper housing, with 10 H.P. motor.

4—Swenson-Walker Jacketed Crystallizers in 10' sections, (1—70' lo. and 3—80' lo. each with pulley driven gear reducer and 10 H.P. A.C. motor). Units are 24" I. D. x 26" high with 3/16" thick steel plate and ¼" steel jackets, steel covers and ribbon agitators.

1—Bird Laughlin Continuous Centrifugal, screen type motor driven, 36" x 40", 25 H.P. motor, contact parts of stainless steel. All stainless steel contact parts.

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1—American 5M2 Lurgi Filter, continuous belt, 54 sq. ft. suction area with motor and reducer.

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2—Rotex Sifters, 40 x 84", deck #11 20 x 48"; also 4—No. 71 40 x 84" Roball ALL STAINLESS STEEL SIFTERS.

1—MIKRO Pulverizer #1 with 7½ H.P. motor.

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3—Quaker City Hammer Mills, Size M-20, each with 5 H.P. motor.

20—La Bour Centrifugal Pumps, #10W, #15W, 20 x W-R-55 alley.

15—Steel Mixing Tanks: 15 x 13', 11 x 7', 10 x 7', 5 x 4' with agitaters, steam coils; 8' x 30' horizontal.

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3—42" All Stainless Steel Centrifugals, Amer. T&M Co., each with S/S basket, curb, casing, shaft, unloader and 40 H.P. variable speed Slip Ring 3/60/440 v. 1200 rpm. motor with full controls. Suspended bottom discharge type. Now at Newark.

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5—Atmospheric Double Drum Dryers, 32"x52", 36"x84", 32"x100", 42"x120".
5—Oliver Rotary Vac. Filters, 11'6"x18', 8'x12', 8'x8', 6'x8', 3'x4', 1'x1'.
1—Swenson 4'x5' Rotary Vac. Filter.
3—Rotary Vac. Dryers, 30"x8', 3'x15', 5'x30'.
2—Bird Centrifuges, 36"x50", rubberized.
10—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 12, 10 & 2.
2—Sweetland Filters, #2, all stainless.
9—Patterson and Abbe Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 4'x5', 3'x4', 2'x3'.
3—Mikro Pulverizers, 2TH, 1SH.
4—Rotex Sifters, 40"x84", 40"x120".
1—Robinson sifter, 40"x84", stainless.
16—Tyler Hummer Screens, 3'x5'.
5—Baker Perkins Double Arm Steam Jacketed Mixers, 20, 9 & 2 gal.
2—Shriver 24" C. I., recessed Filter Presses with 30 chambers.
1—Shriver Type, 30" C. I. Filter Press, P&F, 30 Chambers.
3—Pfaudler 200-gal., glass-lined and stainless steel jacketed, agitated Tanks.
2—6' dia. Buflovak Crystallizers.
23—Powder Mixers, 100 to 5000#.
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3—New Drum Rollers.
1—150 gal. Jacketed Glass-Lined Tank with agitator.
1—Sweetland Filter, No. 8, 15 leaves.
1—Sperry Filter, 18 x 18, 24 plate.
2—Plate & Frame Filters, 25", open del.
1—Patterson Pebble Mill, 36" dia. x 42".
1—300 gal. Steam Jacketed Double Arm Mixer.
4—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines RD4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
6—New Clevon Can Filling Machines.

SPECIAL :-: Liquidating large Chemical Plant—write for complete lists of equipment.

Crystallizers—Steam Jacketed Filters with Stainless Steel Leaves
Stills—Tanks of All Shapes and Sizes

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Fork Lift-Ross 19HT 7500#.
Clark/Mercury Shop Mules.
Crystalizer, 3500-gal., Lead Lined—Jacketed.
Roller Mills—3—Ross—16x40.
Dryers 6' x 45'—8'8" x 85'.
Ball Mill—Hardinge 6'x22"—6'x48"—8'x22".
Crushers, Roll, 12"x12", 16"x10", 54x20.
Lightnin' Mixers, 1 H.P. expl. pf., bronze.
Crushers—Jaw; 7"x9", 8"x13", 12"x26".
Filter Press—42" C.I. Shriver.
Filter Sparkler 18-12.
Filter, Oliver-Feinc—several.
Varidrive—U.S. 3 HP—11/22 output.
Tanks, Rubberlined, 1,600 gal., rectangular.

LAWLER COMPANY
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Metuchen 6-0245

FOR SALE

3—9" x 24" motor driven roller mills.
1—16 x 40 roller mill.
3—12 x 30 roller mills.
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons.
2—4'6" x 5' burr stone-lined pebble mills.
1—Paterson 6' x 5' watercooled steel ball mill.
10—New portable tanks on wheels, size 36 x 36, for change can mixers.
10—8" Premier Colloid Mills.

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AUTOCLAVE

42" DIA x 24' VERTICAL WELDED

Inspected and Approved For 400 lb. Pressure

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STAINLESS STEEL
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500 GAL. STAINLESS
REACTOR, 6'x30"
Steam Jacketed
Dished Heads

Welded Steel Hor.
AUTOCLAVE
4' x 25'; 150# Pressure
Others

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Tablet Presses
Single Punch and
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Large Stock of P.&F.
FILTER PRESSES
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from Lab. Size to
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Other Types; All Sizes
Up to 10'6" x 16'

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for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Buflovac Vacuum Shelf Dryer, Type F, 17 shelves, 42" x 42", 2½" spacing.

1—J. P. Devine Steel Jacketed Vacuum Kettle, 2,000 gal. cap. with agitator.

10—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jacketed Open Top Kettles, 400 gal. cap.

1—Abbe Engineering Buhrstone-Lined Ball Mill, 5' x 4'.

1—Allis Chalmers Tube Mill, 5'8" x 18'.

3—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 6' x 25'.

3—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 6' x 50'.

1—Buffalo Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 5 shelves.

1—Buffalo Jacketed Steel Vacuum Reactor, 1,500 gals. cap. with agitator.

1—Shriver Cast Iron Plate & Frame Filter Press, 36" x 36", 4 eye, closed delivery washing type, 34 chambers, 2" frames.

1—Niagara Stainless Steel Filter, 146 sq. ft.

1—Tolhurst Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuge, 40" Imperforated Basket.

1—Blaw-Knox Stainless Steel Flaker, 6' dia. x 5'.

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2—Blaw-Knox Jacketed Autoclaves with agitator, 300 and 500 gals. cap.

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Mills: Lehman 3 roll water cooled 12x32.
Paint Mixers: O&T, Kestner & Hecht, Day.
Paint Mills: Day, Lehman, etc., solid rolls.
Pwdr. Mixers: ribbon, tumbler, 50 to 3000#
Dough Mixers: sgl. or dbl. arm, pl., jktd.
Fillers: powder, liquid, paste.
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Labelers: spot, can—auto. semi.
Baker Perkins Mixers, Style VIH, jktd., tilting, 100 gal. working capacity.
Highest class reconditioning—done in our own shops. We also purchase entire plants or single items.

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1051-1059 W. 35th St. Chicago 9, Ill.

FOR SALE
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Evaporator: Swenson sgl. effect, 440 sq. ft.
Kettles: Stainless Steel—various sizes.
Colloid Mill: Charlotte M-15, stain. steel.
Dough Mixers: Single-double arm.
Filler: Pneu. Scale 14-spout st. steel.
Tube Fillers—Closers: Automatic and Semi.
Filter: Sparkler 14-S-8 jktd., stain. steel.
Filter Presses: 18", 24", 32" C.I., 18" alum.
Clarifier: De Laval #600 multiple.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 5000 lb. capacities.
Autoclave: 10 gal. Buflovak, cast iron.
Filter Press: Shriver 12 x 12" C.I. jacketed.
Powder Fillers: Stokes & Smith, Stokes, Triangle, Gump, McMinn, Day, Howes.
Screens: Rotex #11, 20, 42, Roball #32.
Viscolizers: 200 gal. Union stain. steel.

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1—Tolhurst 48" Stainless Steel Centrifuge—Perf. Basket.
1—Shriver 42" C.I.P.&F. Filter Press, 26 chs.
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1—Abbe 6' x 8' Buhrstone Lined Mill.
2—Vertical 600 gal. Closed Steel Mixing Tanks—½" plate.
1—W. & P. 100 gal. Stainless Steel Mixer.

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Four Truck Dryer, complete w/accessories.
Premier Colloid Mill, S.S., 20 HP motor.
Stainless steel Jacketed Kettles.
3 2,350 gals. rubber lined Tanks.
Day 600# Powder Ribbon Mixer.
5 HP Kane Boiler, 100# pressure.
600# Sifter & Mixer, center discharge.
FMC Rotary Syphon Filler, S.S.
3 Colton 16 head Rotary Tablet Machines.
Stokes Surface Condenser, 25 sq. ft.
Fowler Rotary Filler, 9 head, S.S.
Read Jktd. double arm Mixer.
Day Lab. double arm Mixer.
W&P 15 gals. double arm Mixer.
3 Pony Mixers, 8-15 gals.
Robinson 26" Double Attrition Mill.
2 Tunnel Dryers, 30', with trucks.
2 Pfaudler glass lined Jktd. Kettles, with side entering agitators.

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TANK CAR TANKS
For Storage
Coiled and Non-Coiled
Cleaned – Painted – Tested
6—8,000 Gal.*
1—4,500 Gal.***
1—6,500 Gal.***
*-1 **-3 Compartment Tanks
Some of the above tanks are located in Kansas
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"ANYTHING containing IRON or STEEL"

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3—Allbright-Nell 4'x9' Atmos. Drum Dryers & Flakers.
4—Vac. Shelf Dryers, Buffalo, Devine & Stokes.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20". Also Rotary Vac. Dryers.
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8—Rotary Dryers. Direct & Indirect. Also Jacketed & Steam Tube.
New Rotary Dryers, Kilns and Coolers built to order.

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8—Centrifugals, 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48", Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Centrifuges, 2 HP, also No. 6.
3—De Laval Multi Clarifiers, #200, 300 & 301.

FILTERS
10—Sperry and Shriver 12", 18", 24", 30", 32" & 36" iron and wood filter presses.
2—12" Bronze & Rubber Filter Presses. Extra 36" Iron Sperry Plates & Frames. Sweetland, Oliver, Feinco & Vallez Rotary Vac. Filters.

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1—Dopp 1000 gal. closed, agit., jack. Kettle. Also smaller sizes.
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1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 1,000 gals.
Aluminum, Copper, Glass Lined & Lead Lined Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks, 50 to 1,000 gals.

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1—#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
4—#1, & #0000 Raymond Mills.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
2—Robinson No. 10 Saw Tooth Crushers.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC, 12"x36" Steel Mill.
5—Lehman & Kent 3 roll Steel Mills, 6"x14", 8"x22", 9"x32", 12"x30" & 16"x40".
1—9"x24", 3 Pair High, Steel Roller Mill.
2—Abbe Pebble Mills 6'x8', 5'x4' & smaller sizes.
8—Abbe Jar Mills Lab to 6 gal. sizes.
Rotary Cutters, Lab to 40 HP.
1—Premier 10" Colloid Mill 30 HP.
Mikro Pulverizers 1 to 50 HP.

MIXERS—ALL TYPES
Baker Perkins Double Arm Mixers, 200 & 9 gals. Also Single Arm Mixers.
1—Ross Lab. Double Arm Jack Mixer, 2 qts.
1—Century 2 HP, 4 speed Vert. Mixer.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
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6—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gals.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 2 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers, to 150 gals.

SCREENS AND SIFTERS
3—Tyler 38 Jr. Hammer Screens, 20"x60". Also larger sizes.
1—Rotex Sifter, 20" x 64", 4 Surface.
6—Rotex Sifters, 20"x36" to 40"x84".

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Stokes R Tablet Machine, top & bottom pressure.
Colton #4T Tablet Machine, 1¼".
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4—French Oil 400 Ton Linseed & Cottonseed Hydr. Presses.
Impreg. Units, Lab or Pilot plant and up.
2—Stokes 2E Paste Fillers.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
1—Standard auto. Samco Jr. Vac. Bottle Filler.
6—Filling Machines, Liquid, Paste and Powder.
2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36".
10—Stokes Vertical High Vac. Pumps.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
6—Devine & Buffalo Vac. Pumps, Steam, Belt & Motor Driven.
Houchin 5000# Soap Crutcher & smaller sizes.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Conveyors & Elevators, Roller, Belt & Bucket.

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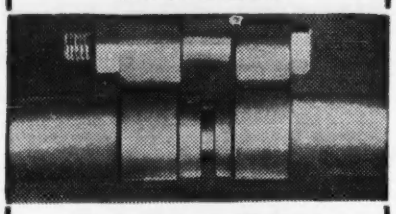


New, Simple Method Saves Time—Lowers Costs!

Study the illustration above and you will instantly notice the exceptional neatness and simplicity of the closure.

This closure—made with a "Spin-Seal" Bolted Locking Ring—is different from the common locking ring. It is improved by having the nut enclosed as an integral part of the lug. The nut can't get lost and it saves much time in making closures.

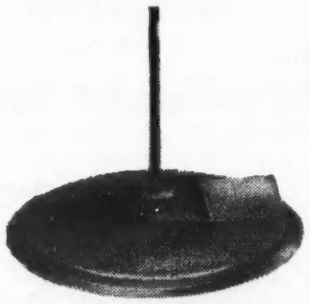
Used with DRUM PARTS Combination Closing Tool and Wrench your drums can be closed and sealed in a small fraction of the time required with other types of rings.

Write for complete details and specifications on DRUM PARTS SYSTEM.

DRUM PARTS, INC.
10311 MEECH AVE CLEVELAND OHIO

FOR SALE
Spray Dryer—6' x 12' Stainless Steel.
500 gal. Still, steel, jacketed and agitated.
Reaction kettle, cast iron, 300 gal.
Buflovak kettle, 350 gal. hinged cover, steam jacketed.
Vacuum shelf dryer 6—40x42" shelves.
Centrifuge 26" Monel basket, underdriven.
Fractionating column, 21" with 20 plates.
Filterpress 12", lead, 12 chamber.
ARTHUR PROCESS EQUIPMENT CORP.
29 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.
WHitehall 4-2928

WOODMAN DRUM AGITATOR



THE IDEAL DRUM AGITATOR! —CHECK THESE FEATURES:
- QUICKLY ASSEMBLED—No bridge to weld—No pin to insert into agitator rod.
- AGITATOR BECOMES INTEGRAL PART OF DRUM—It is anchored to bottom by a standard ¾ inch cast iron plug screwed into a ¾ inch flange.
- BLADE BRINGS UP ALL PIGMENT FROM BOTTOM—Blade is within ¼ inch of bottom. Its 45° pitch assures thorough mixing of all pigments, oils and solvents.
- AGITATOR COMES KNOCK-DOWN—This saves storage space.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION AND PRICES
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15625 NORMANDY AVENUE
CLEVELAND 11, OHIO

4—Selectro Vibrating Screens, 2' x 7', enclosed, stainless steel, two deck.
2—Mikro Pulverizers, #1-SI; #2-SI.
10—Stainless Steel Tanks, Type 316, 50 gal., 80 gal., 325 gal.
5—32,000 gal. Tanks, 10' x 55', High Chrome Steel (400 series stainless).
20—Pfaudler Horiz. Glass Lined Brewery Tanks, 7,500 gal. & 8,250 gal.
50—Stainless Clad Jacketed Kettles, 30 gal., 40 gal., 60 gal., 80 gal., 100 gal., 150 gal.
8—Filter Presses, P&F, 10" to 30".
1—Rotary Vacuum Filter, 8' x 8', acid proof.
1—Sweetland Filter, #2.
1—Deep Well Pump, 150 GPM, 325', 20 HP motor, in original crates.
3—Kinney Rotary Pumps, 6" & 10".
2—Worthington Vacuum Pumps, 6½ x 4.
1—Stokes Vacuum Rotary Drier, No. 39A with pump and condenser.
1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, steel liner, 4'6" dia x 24" long.
1—Abbe Eng. Pebble Mill, size 1-B, 6' dia. x 8' long, buhrstone lined.
1—Abbe Eng. #5 Pebble Mill.
2—Read 80 gal. Horizontal Ribbon Mixers, Jacketed.
1—Robinson 5000# Powder Mixer.
1—Pony Mixer, 16 gal.
1—Heavy duty Jacketed Dual Worm Mixer, 75 gal.
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6—Rectifying Columns, 18" to 48".
1—Struthers Wells Evaporator, 100 sq. ft.

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ATTACK Bottle-Necks with
1—Buflovak 32" x 52" double drum dryer, NEWLY RESURFACED, MD, 7½ XP motor.
2—900 gal. nickel clad agitated kettles, 30 HP rake agitators, one jacketed.
1—Szegvari stainless steel attriter, 60 gals., 5 HP motor.
1—75 gal. stainless steel autoclave, type 347, jktd. & agit. 500# pressure.
2—Lehman & Buehler 3 roll 12" x 32" high speed roller mills.
2—Labour 6" x 6" 225 GPM pumps, stainless steel.
1—Colton 5½ single punch tablet press.
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NEW 80 gal. Glass Lined jack. reactor.
Pneumatic Scale single head capper.
MRM S.S. 12 spout vac. filler.
1,000-lb. mixer & sifter with bucket elevator.
Stokes & Smith model G filler.
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COMPLETE PROPANE-BUTANE PLANT
70,000 gallon storage capacity with Vaporizing System, vapor pressure Reducing Station, Unloading Compressor, vapor-air Mixing and Control System including Calormixer and Askania Ratio-Regulator, pressure difference regulator, and motor operated Adjuster.

AUTOCLAVES
1,800 gal. SS clad, jack'td., ASME U69, side, 200 PSI, agitated (6).
2,000 gal. steel, jack'td., 6'2" x 9', straight 110#PSI agitated.

CENTRIFUGES
Bird, 36" x 50", cent., rubber covered SS.
24" Bird continuous type CH series 200 steel.
60" A.T.&M. SS Type 316.

COMPRESSORS
40 CFM, 100#, I.R., ER-1, m.d.
150 CFM, 50#, C30 Fuller, m.d.

CONDENSERS—HEAT EXCHANGERS
180 sq. ft. steel shell and tubes (3).
185 sq. ft. steel shell, nickel tubes.
245 sq. ft. steel shell and tubes (2).
1,100 sq. ft. nickel clad shell, nickel tubes.
2,350 sq. ft. steel shell and tubes.
2,725 sq. ft. with admiralty tubes (NEW).
3,640 sq. ft. with admiralty tubes (NEW).

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Spray, Research Equip. Eng., SS, series 11, elect. heated, complete.
Drum, Buflovak, vacuum, 24" x 28", SS and aluminum, complete.
Devine, Rotary Drum Dryer, 60" dia. x 126".
Devine Vac. #11 shelf dryer CI, 170 sq. ft. of effective surface.
Drum, Buflovak, vacuum, 66" x 126", bronze.

ELEVATORS—BUCKET
Webster 48' MI Buckets 14" x 7".
Jeffrey 68' MI Buckets 10" x 6".
50' centers, 4¾" x 6½" buckets.

EVAPORATOR—NEW
Buffalo, condenser, 12' x 40', 1700—2" x 8' steel tubes.

FANS AND BLOWERS
In capacities ranging from 17 to 74,000 CFM.

FEEDERS & SCREENS
Syntron, vibra flow, type F-350.
Jeffrey, Trayler, type 4-JT 155.
Allis Chalmers, electro magnetic, Utah type.
Hummer, screen, 3' x 10'.

FILTERS
Oliver, 8' x 10', 250 sq. ft., wood and steel.
Sweetland, size 12, steel, 72 leaves.

FLAKERS
48" x 40", Buflovak, Steel (5).

GAS EQUIPMENT
3,000 CFH., Inert Gas Producer.
2,000 to 16,000 CFH., Gas Purification System, complete with Tanks, Valves & Piping.

HYDRAULIC UNITS
Vickers, Models V104DLH, & V104D.

KETTLES
40 gal., SS, jacktd. (8).
1,000 gal., steel, jacktd., agit. 50# pressure.
1,100 gal., steel, jacktd. 5' x 9½', 250# internal, 50# jacktd., agitated, ASME (2).

KILNS, COOLERS AND DRYERS
#502-20 Roto Louvre.
3' x 48' x 3/8" shell.
4'6" x 40' Trayler.
4' x 60' x 7/16" shell.
6' x 14' x 9/16" shell Struthers-Wells (2 NEW).
7' x 45' x 1/2" shell—Link-Belt.
8'6" x 56' x ½" shell, B&S.

MILLS
2 roll, Ink Mill, Day, 16" x 40".
Case Mill, 4 row, 36" Stedman.
Hammermill, Jeffrey, 36" x 24", A2.
Mikro Pulverizer #2.
B & S, 2 roll, 14" x 16", spiked, UNUSED.

MIXERS
Blystone, heavy duty, 48" x 6'7" (2).
Champion, type E, size 2.
Super Ajax #3, 100 gals. w/motor.
Readco, 1½SA, single arm, 88 gals.
Double-shaft paddle mixer, 140 cu. ft. (NEW).
Double screw mixer, 240 cu. ft. (NEW).
Rotary dry batch mixers, Sturtevant 8A-157 cu. ft. (NEW) (2).
Batch, rotary, 5'6" x 12'5", jack'td., galvanized bowl (8).

MOTORS
Quantity of new XP, TFFC and Gearhead motors in stock; write for list.

PRESSES—TABLET
2-Colton Tablet, type 2RP (2).
3-Colton Tablet, type 200 RP (3).

PUMPS
All sizes and capacities. Write for list.

SPEED REDUCERS
All sizes and ratios. Write for list.

STACKS
40" x 40' x ¼", welded.

TANKS
350 gal. vert. 3' x 4'6" x 1/4" (2).
1,150 gal., vert., 54" x 9' x 5/16" shell, 3/8" heads (2).
1,600 gal. 8' x 7' x 3/16", cone bottom (2).
2,100 gal. 9' x 6'6" x 3/16" cone bottom (2).
2,300 gal. 5' x 17' x 1/4", SS.
3,000 gal. 5' x 21' x ¼", type 430 SS.
3,500 gal. hor. 5' x 24' x ¾" (5).
6,500 gals., 76" ID, 27'10" overall, 11/16", 5/16" shell, 5/16" heads—(40).
8,600 gal. hor. 6' x 40' x ¾" (2).
9,600 gal. 11' x 13'9" x 3/8".
10,500 gal. hor. 8' x 27' x 1" (2).
13,500 gal. hor. 10' x 21'6" x 1".
15,000 gal. vert 10'6" x 25' x 1/4".
15,300 gal. hor., 9' x 32' x 5/16".
17,000 gal. hor., 9'6" x 33' x 1/4".
20,000 gal. 10'6" x 30'2" x 5/16" (2).

TOWERS
72' x 29'8"—21 trays—347SS throughout.
36" x 11' Haves packed (2 NEW).

VALVES
Motorized, Gate 14" Powell 300# (NEW) (10).

WELDERS
300 & 400 AMPS Hobart-rebuilt and guar.

Heat and Power Co., Inc.
70 PINE STREET DIGBY 4-0373 NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

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For Sale—MRM 12-spout rotary vacuum filler, stainless contact points, complete with pump, feed and discharge conveyor, motors, used less than three months since new; also, Cellulo 8-disc syrup filter, with pump; Klein Model 3A stainless steel filter and closed feeder; Elgin 20-spout rotary gravity filler; International 24-spout rotary vacuum filler; Ertel 6-spout straight line gravity filler; Lee 50-gallon stainless type "C" kettle, 90 p.s.i.; Karl Kiefer 72-spout bottle rinser; many other items too numerous to mention—all priced to sell, we also buy surplus items—Charles S. Jacobowitz Company, 3080 Main Street, Buffalo 14, New York. 'Phone AMherst 2100 U.S.A.

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PHENOLIC RESINS

Salesmen with experience in selling phenolic resins wanted for territories East of Mississippi River.

Development of new products presents unusual opportunity for future advancement.

Write fully, giving experience, education, age, location preference and salary requirements. Replies will be kept confidential.

Personnel Dept.

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ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORP.

40 Rector St., New York 6, N. Y.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Stokes High Vacuum Pumps—212C, water-cooled, 100 cfm; V-drive; used 3 months. Satisfaction guaranteed. Quantity available, some unused. Price very reasonable, inspect. American Sales Co., 67 E. 8th St., New York, N. Y. GRamercy 3-1465.

Paint Equipment: Lehman 12"x30" roller mill; 4 Mixing tanks, 4'x4', with agitators; 15 Paste Mixers, 40 gallon; 10 Steel tanks, 500 gal.; 20 Steel tanks, 900 gal. L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., Belleville, New Jersey.

For Sale—Glass Lined tanks—Approximately 7,000-18,750 gallons, can be purchased as a unit or individual tanks, linings like new, immediate delivery, horizontal and vertical, complete. OPD 755.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Stainless steel, fully jacketed open kettle, cone bottom, 800 gal. working capacity, 100 lb. steam pressure with variable speed agitation, approximately 30-90 RPM pitched paddles. Kettle should not have outside diameter greater than 5 ft. Reply OPD 752.

Wanted: Beckman PH Meter Model C, or equivalent, in operating condition. Rock Island Millwork Company, 2525 Fourth Avenue, Rock Island, Ill.

Wanted, new or used. One 7,000 gal. stainless steel tank of 304 or 316 steel. One 500 gal. acid resistant glass lined jacketed vertical tank. Two 2,000 gal. acid resistant glass lined jacketed vertical tank. OPD 744.

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Established Cincinnati Firm covering Dayton, Columbus, Indianapolis and Louisville would be interested in representing firms producing materials used in various industries, including Paper, Paint, Ink, Soap and Rubber.

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Calcium Lactate, Lactic Acid, Pentaerythritol, Magnesium Carbonate, Raw Linseed Oil. Great Northern Overseas Corp., 225 Broadway, New York City.

Glycerine—OPD 646.

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Essential Oils from Spain—Rosemary, Red Thyme, Spike. Available for immediate delivery from stock. In drum lots only. Tow Associates, Inc., 122 East 42nd St., Phone MU. 5-7784.

Toluol to exchange at current market prices for Ethyl Acetate; Butyl Acetate; Secondary Butyl Acetate or Isopropyl Alcohol. Samuel Smidt Chemical Co., 410 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark, N J. BIgelow 8-1685.

Priced below market—Chrome Alum—Lead Oleate—Ethylhexenadiol—Hexachlorethane—Plaskon Glue—Chloroacetic Acid—Barium Sulfate X-Ray Grade—Calcium Gluconate Injection Grade—Sodium Sulfite. Universal Western Chemical, 5400 So. Sante Fe, Los Angeles.

MATERIALS WANTED

Wanted by manufacturer—Titaniums and other Pigments. OPD 647.

Wanted: Urgently need titanium dioxide any grade. Will exchange for other critical materials or pay a small premium. Any small amount will help. R & A Leather Finish Co., Inc., 812 E. 43 St., Brooklyn, ULster 9-2800.

Black Pepper Coatings—Wanted to buy in any quantity. Write to OPD 750.

To manufacturers and jobbers: Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 728.

PLANTS WANTED

Wanted to buy manufacturing or processing business, small to medium size. Must be well established with good reputation in its field. Will consider buying controlling interest. Correspondence kept strictly confidential. OPD 756.

Wanted—Complete plants; also machinery. Large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock; (2) assets; (3) machinery and equipment, whole, or in part. Personnel retained where possible Strictest confidence. Box 694. 1474 Broadway New York 18. N Y

POSITIONS OFFERED

Ass't sales manager: Excellent opportunity for capable man, 35 to 40, with long established chemical insecticide firm; permanent connection; prefer technical background; salary $8-10,000; submit details, qualifications. OPD 748.

Chemist Paint—Splendid opening for chemist with positive background and know-how in formulating Trade Sales and Painter Products. Manufacturer is well recognized and enjoys excellent reputation for high-quality in these items. Located in the East. Interviews at our expense All replies to be treated in strict confidence. OPD 754.

POSITIONS WANTED

Chemical Salesman: proven sales and executive ability. Experienced in selling to paint, solvent and chemical industry. Can handle sales correspondence and sales management. Own car and have degree in chemistry. OPD 757.

U. S. Plans Price Rollback

—Continued from page 3

terial. This is particularly true in the case of alcohol where the producers have shifted from molasses to grain, which is not only a higher cost material basically, but also entails additional processes in alcohol production which may not necessarily be considered part of the direct labor or material cost.

Appointment Expected Soon

Mr. Strasser could give no indication as to when any price order tailored specifically to the needs of the chemical industry might be forthcoming. He is still operating almost single-handed in the chemical and drug division, but said that he hopes soon to be able to announce the appointment of an industry man to take up the problems of the chemical industry.

Plans are also in the making, he said, for establishment of a number of advisory committees in the chemicals and drugs industry and these also will be announced at a later date. Among committees in various stages of formation are those having to do with antifreeze, plastics, proprietary drugs and so-called ethical drugs.

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by Electrochemical Displacement upon Zinc," M. E. Straumanis and C. C. Fang, department of metallurgy, University of Missouri, Rolla, Mo.

"Phase Boundary Potentials of Silver in Foreign Ion Solutions in the Complete Absence of Air," J. A. Rosenbaum and D. MacGillavry, department of chemistry, Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

"Anode Polarization Effects of Nickel in Sulphuric Acid," Dennis R. Turner, Westinghouse Research Laboratories.

Annual business meeting of the theoretical division in the Franklin Room.

General Theoretical Session

A general theoretical session will be held on the afternoon of April 12. Dr. H. H. Uhlig will preside. Following are the papers to be presented:—

"Catalytic Hydrogen-Deuterium Exchange on Different Crystal Faces of Iron," Ling Yang, Frick Chemical Laboratory, Princeton, N. J.

"Potentials of Cells with Liquid-Liquid Junctions," David C. Grahame and J. I. Cummings, department of chemistry, Amherst College.

"Hydrogen Cyanide Detection with the Silver Electrode," H. H. Roth, physical research laboratory, Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

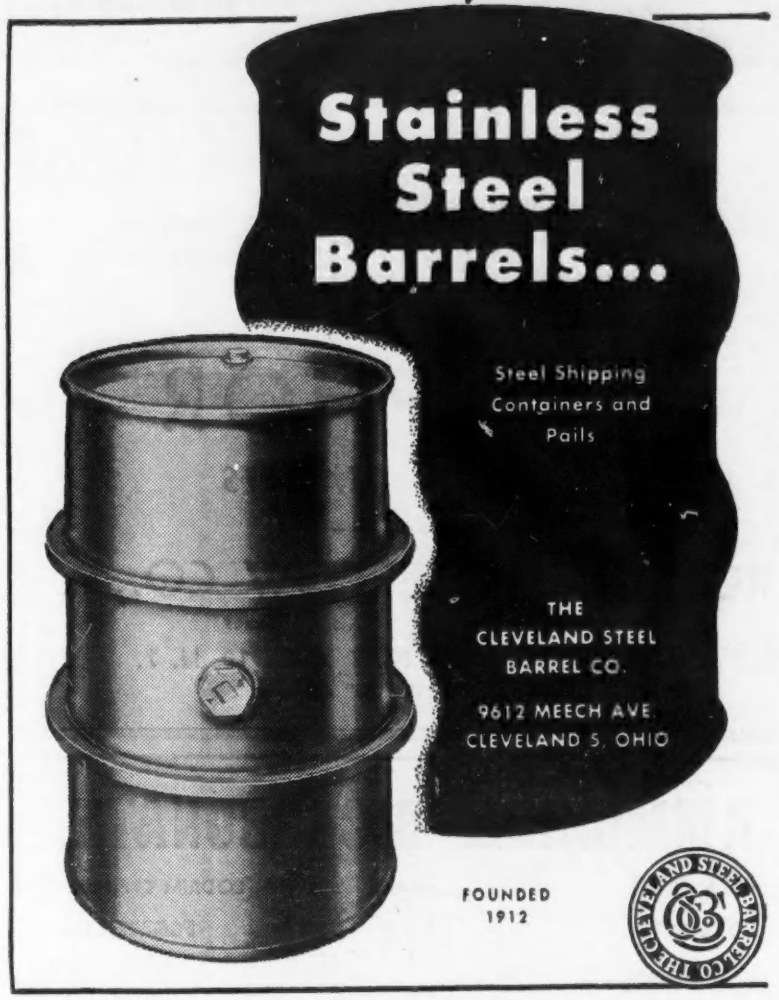
"The Application of Thermodynamics to Thermogalvanic Data (A Study of the Silver Chloride Electrode from 25° to 100° C.)," Harry Levin and Charles F. Bonilla, department of chemical engineering, Columbia University, New York.

"A Potentiometric Study of the Interaction of Zinc Ions with Sodium Silicates," J. Fred Hazel, Wallace M. McNabb and Paul E. Machemer, department of chemistry and chemical engineering, University of Pennsylvania.

"Production of Ozone with Refrigerated Anodes," E. I. Lash, R. D. Hornbeck, G. L. Putnam and E. D. Boelter, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

"The Deposition of Copper Powder with Controlled Cathode Potential," G. L. Putnam and J. D. Shepard, University of Washington.

"It's Better to Ship in Steel"



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